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YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

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Notes of the Week.

THE LOSS OF THE NIL.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Henry Johnson, Pilot, who has just returned from the wreck of the *Nil*, in his cutter *White Cloud*, we are enabled to give the following details of the loss of the ill-fated vessel.

On the 24th (Thursday), whilst at Cape Idzu, Mr. Johnson heard of the catastrophe and immediately proceeded to the spot, in the hope of being able to render some assistance. He found the wreck lying in deep water, about a cable's length from the shore, about 4½ miles from Iro-o-saki, where there is a lighthouse. Her topsail yards are above water. It is supposed that on account of the weather, which was extremely thick, with drizzling rain, the vessel had got too far into the land, inside the Gulf of Tsuraga, in such a position that the smaller light on Iro-o-saki was completely shut out from view. The machinery, it appears, broke down during the preceding night, but was repaired, and the vessel again went ahead. During that momentous interval, no doubt influenced by the tremendous set of the currents thereabout, she must have swept inshore. She was making for the light on Rock Island we are informed, but nothing precise seemed to be known of her position till she struck. This was at about half past twelve on the night of 20th/21st. It was half-an-hour after she struck before she went down with the boats hanging to her davits, as the Captain, we are told, would give no orders for them to be lowered; otherwise—it is the opinion of one of the survivors—nearly, if not all, the souls on board might have been saved. There is said to have been a total of 71 Europeans on board, and about 40 Chinamen. All of the latter were drowned, and, of the former, four only escaped, as was first reported. These were saved in the following manner. Two of the crew thinking it dangerous to remain any longer by the wreck lowered a boat at their own risk, and after much buffeting with the waves, managed to get safely ashore. Another of the hands gained the land on a piece of the wreck, and Mr. Meraour formerly cook at the Yokohama Club, entrusted himself to the deep in a life preserver, and after lying in the water for two hours, was picked up by the boat containing the two men. Query? Might there not have been a chance for all had they taken to the boats,—seeing that the three men managed to reach the shore by their unaided exertions? Four bodies were washed ashore, 2 Europeans and two Chinamen. The survivors are being kindly treated by the Japanese. Mr. Johnson offered to bring them up, but the authorities preferred to wait the arrival of the relief party. As we have said, only one passenger was saved, M. Meraour. Of the crew who managed to reach the land two were seamen, and the other was the ship's baker.

Our informant left Milla, the village where the survivors are now living, on Wednesday evening, 25th. Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, he met the *Bourayne* coming out of Simoda Harbour, on her way to the scene of the wreck. She left here on Thursday morning about 7 o'clock; delay enough, surely, seeing that the news of the disaster reached Yokohama on Wednesday, shortly after noon. Can this further delay be explained?—*Gazette*.

The *Gazette* of Monday evening informs its readers that "War has been declared" by Japan against the island of Formosa. That an expedition against Formosa was likely to be undertaken has long been known, and the question of it

taking place this spring was discussed in the *Japan Mail* issue of the early part of the month. But this does not justify the use of the expression above referred to, which is greatly calculated to mislead those who are not aware of the relations of the island of Formosa to the Empire of China.

In view of the early despatch of the expedition to Formosa, which we believe will consist of three vessels carrying at the outside a thousand men, we have republished, from the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*, an interesting account of a visit made by Mr. J. F. Hughes, of the Chinese Imperial Customs, to Tok-e-Tok, chief of the eighteen Tribes of Southern Formosa.

The Trade Report for 1871 of Mr. Gregory, Acting British Consul at Takow, gives the following account of the incident which has led to the present expedition of the Japanese.

The ship *Loudoun Castle*, of Glasgow, 895 tons, bound from Foochow to Manila, was wrecked on the south end of Formosa, on the 27th July. The master and part of the crew fell into the hands of the aborigines. Mr. Warren of this Consulate was sent by Mr. Hewlett to their assistance, and happily was able to bring them all back.

On the 27th December forty-four men from a wrecked Lewchew (or more strictly speaking Meiacosima) junk arrived here (Takow). They had been brought by Chinese from the south end of Formosa. Among them were some of Mandarin rank. They were taken charge of by the Chinese authorities, Mr. Warren having also interested himself on their behalf. It appears that about the same time another junk, the companion of this one, was wrecked on the eastern side of Formosa and most of those on board are said to have been slaughtered by the savages. The kindness which the Meiacosima (and probably other Lewchew) people have repeatedly shewn to our people when shipwrecked gives them a special claim on our sympathies.

It will be observed that the crew of the *Loudoun Castle* who fell into the hands of the Formosans were well treated by them; while the crew of the junk from Meiacosima, which was wrecked on the same spot a few months afterwards, were slaughtered.

We believe that the plan intended to be adopted by the Japanese Government for the prevention of similar outrages for the future, is the occupation of the South point of Formosa which will enable them to commend the aboriginal territory. The Chinese Government, we believe, disclaims all jurisdiction over this territory, and all responsibility in regard to the acts of the tribes occupying it. Indeed, the Chinese maps of Formosa are drawn with a sharp line running north and south through the Island, intimating this very decidedly. The step of the Japanese Government involves the difficulty of joint occupation—one never free from difficulties, and often provocative of collision, as their experience of Saghalien must have taught them; and how they will agree with the Chinese, with whom they will certainly come more or less into contact, remains to be seen.

We cannot remember that any serious attempt has ever yet been made to deduce the condition of a nation's faith from its food, or perhaps rather, from such food as is enjoined or eaten on the occasions of its religious observances. But the subject is really one so fertile and suggestive that we trust some philosophical historian will take it up and treat it exhaustively. Should he do so he can hardly pass over hot-cross buns without a chapter which should be full of instruction.

The members of the early Church, as is well known, used to take, on Good Friday, a small bitter unleavened cake in the

morning to sustain them during the day, but eat nothing more until sunset, when their fast was for the first time really broken. This was in the days of unquestioning faith. A slight amount of scepticism having crept into the mind of Europe—let us say about the time of Montaigne—a little leaven was admitted into the cake, converting it into a bun; more palatable than the severe ideal of the early Christians, perhaps, yet still not an attractive morsel. It may also be suspected that the fast up to sunset was not so rigidly observed as before. About a century afterwards the bun began to be made with spice in it, and we may presume that the quantity of this increased during the early part of the last century, though the triumph of the orthodox party, due to the Butler's Analogy, should have reduced it at least temporarily. The increase of the Dutch trade, the growth of infidelity, and the success of Voltaire and the French Encyclopedists again augmented the quantity of spice, and introduced the butter with which the bun was invariably served during our own early days, even in the most proper and orthodox houses. A marked reaction against this has arisen among the highest ritualists since the rise of that movement, the most distinguished representatives of which have fallen back on a parched pea—a regimen of repelling severity and small satisfaction. But in Yokohama the progress of free thinking and very untrammelled action is illustrated by the intrusion of actual currants into the buns, a practice originating in all probability in the fact that our bakers are pagans, without an idea beyond making their buns palatable and attractive. Whether the paganism of the maker or the scepticism of the eater is cause or effect, however; whether the co-existence of the two facts shows that they are correlated; whether we should become more orthodox by giving up currants or entrusting the manufacture of our hot-cross buns to a believing baker, are questions which we must leave to our philosophical historian. But the co-existence of the currants with a marked amount of unbelief is unquestionable, and if any advance in the direction of raisins should be made in years hence, even though only as far as a sultana, we shall think we have again lost ground. We observe that the Race-course Committee actually advertised that during the training hours on Friday morning hot-cross buns—assuredly with currants—would be served at the Grand Stand. This incident, brought to the notice of Rabelais or Carlyle, would really afford a delightful theme, though we much doubt whether the settlement would entirely enjoy their treatment of it. The hot-cross bun means something or nothing. In the first case we may justly question the tendency of modern times to make it a mere savoury mockery; while, if it really means nothing, chaos is come again.

JUDGMENT was given on Saturday by the Acting Assistant Judge in the case of *Cooking and Singleton v. the P. & O. Company*.

The verdict was for the defendants with costs.

A FIRE occurred at Hiogo on the night of the 21st instant, consuming about \$5,000 worth of timber belonging to the Railway and Japanese Contractors. Fortunately it was got under before it had time to spread to the adjacent buildings.

TROUBLES AGAIN.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fukuoka was handed to us yesterday, with permission to publish the same. The intelligence is not confirmed at the Foreign Office. "Fukuoka, March 3rd.—From Nagasaki I went to this place, but remained only six hours and left for Hirosima, brought down 650 soldiers and am now waiting for orders here. It is rumoured here that Nagasaki will soon be the scene of trouble; the rebels attack the Government troops every night and retreat in the morning, but the former are said to gain ground and come nearer. It is the belief of people here that the rebels will gain the day. There are from 3 to 4,000 Government troops, but the rebels are said to amount to 7 or 8,000. Steamers arrive daily with troops. The *Zailkia*, *Shooelen*, *Mowtan* and three more steamers are in port. Beware in Nagasaki."—*Nagasaki Express*.

A report has reached Nagasaki during the week from Shikoku, stating that the insurgent chief Yeto had arrived there from Kagosima. It is said that he has been seen there, but we understand that he has not been captured up to the present time.—*Idem*.

By the mails from Europe we learn that the Emperor of Russia has refused to act as Arbitrator between Peru and Japan in the matter of the *Maria Luz*.—*Idem*.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL. PATIENTS TREATED DURING MARCH, 1874.

Class of Patients.	Remained February 28th.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remained March 1st.	Total Treated.
1st	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd	1	1	1	0	1	2
3rd	5	6	4	0	7	11
4th	1	0	0	0	1	1
Charity	2	0	0	1	1	2
Total	9	7	5	1	10	16

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

31st March, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 29th March, 1874.

Passengers,.....21,528. Amount.....\$5,820.90
Goods and Parcels..... 574.80

Total.....\$6,395.70

Average per mile per week \$355.32.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1873.

Passengers,....31,925. Amount.....\$9,892.22

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

WE are entirely persuaded that the objections which the Japanese have recently been taught to feel against the tacking of the Tariff on to the Treaties, and which have found their chief exponents in the American papers, are the results of lessons in protection which are as mischievous as they are attractive to people who will not think out their problems of political economy, and who catch at the illusory promises which a system of protection invariably extends, imagining that the self-evident truths—as they are taught to think them—of this system are beyond the reach of refutation and therefore undeserving of argument. In the few following words we shall endeavour to point out where—as it seems to us—the great fallacy lies to which the Japanese have listened.

It has long been received as an axiomatic truth by all economists that the interchange of wealth, in whatever form, which constitutes what we designate as commerce, is profitable to both parties to that interchange. In other words, each of the two, by giving what he has for that which he has not, makes a good bargain. The protectionist then steps in and says; If this is so, the axiom must hold as good for exchanges within a given country, as for exchanges between one country and another. If, for example, in Japan, the silk of Mutsu is exchanged for the pottery of Satsuma, the exchange benefits the two provinces alike, and as the interchanged produce remains in the country, the total wealth which it represents is certainly one half more than would be the case if either the silk or the pottery had been sent abroad, even although for an equivalent in money or merchandise. In other words that, by an interchange in the country itself, you keep the

goods, together with the value paid for them by the more or less distant province which requires them; whereas by exporting them, even though you get an equivalent, you are robbed of one-half of that which otherwise would have remained in its entirety in the country. It is manifest that this idea of keeping both the pottery and the silk in the country under the delusion that this is better than receiving equivalents from abroad, either for one or both of them, is a fallacy which explodes with a moment's thought. If the pottery, or both the pottery and the silk are exported, an equivalent comes in which represents their actual cost, *plus* the profit which the importing country is willing to pay for them—a profit clearly greater than that which the sister province could pay, or the produce would have gone thither instead of abroad. The idea that because you keep anything worth one hundred pounds in the country, you possess that thing, and the hundred pounds as well, is a manifest error; yet it is the error of those who imagine that you are the better for exchanging produce in the country itself instead of sending it abroad.

But a fallacy, graver if possible, underlies this position, and, as it is a one of a most misleading kind, we will deal with it at greater length, reminding our foreign readers that they must bear with us if, in their own commercial interests, we write what may not yet deserve to be called truisms when addressed to Japanese readers.

The advantage of a foreign over a purely domestic trade is, that whereas in the latter the equivalent is measured by the wealth, which may be very small, of the sister province, it is measured in the latter by the wealth of another country, which may be very great. When foreigners first came to this country they bought fine silk at from seven to nine shillings per pound, a little more than the price which it would have fetched in any one of the provinces, and which it would have continued to fetch but for the opening of foreign trade. If Satsuma wanted silk from Musashi, it gave pottery at a low price for silk at a low price. But directly the trade was opened, and the foreigner commenced to measure both the silk and the pottery by his wealth and his large demand, he vastly raised the price of both. All the old measures of value were overturned. Let us say that a pound of silk was worth seven shillings prior to the opening of this trade, and that a catty of a given quality of pottery was worth the same sum, these products were constantly exchanged on this basis of value. But, before long, the silk rose to twenty-five shillings, and the pottery in a like ratio. Is it pretended that though both remained in the country, interchanged the one for the other, as they did in old times, that Japan would thus have been the richer than when one or both were exported? (We put aside the other fallacy). In old times the wealth of the country, which was in reality very small, was the measure of value of its productions. But now the wealth of the whole world is their measure. Instead of being benefited by the competition of only a few provinces in the same country, whose needs may not be large and whose wealth may be small, countries incalculably richer become competitors for this silk or this pottery, and the gates are opened by which a steady tide of wealth is admitted into the country. Trace in imagination for a moment the flow of this increased wealth into the many channels through which it finds its way. See how it enriches all who come within its influence and by adding to their capital increases their reproductive power!

What is it that the protectionists desire for this country? That it shall remain what it formerly was, self-supporting,

in spite of a thousand new wants created by its having been thrown open to foreign trade. By all means let it remain self-supporting; but on rational principles. What does each one of us say, with legitimate pride, but the very same thing? I am self-supporting. But this does not involve our making our own clothes, baking our own bread, rearing our own animals for the table, catching our own fish and building our own houses. What we all mean is that we produce a sufficient quantity of exchangeable value, of some kind or another, to satisfy our wants. An isolated nation may, in some sense, be compared to an isolated individual, who may succeed, indeed, in providing for all his wants, but must do so very imperfectly, and must contract those wants into the smallest possible compass. Certain savages live in this way under a benignant sky which reduces the necessity for man's labour almost to nothing. They act as hunters, fishermen, builders, cooks, tailors and shoemakers for their personal purposes. But the necessity which compels them to do everything prevents their excelling in anything. Jacks-of-all-trades, they are, of course, masters of none. What would not Robinson Crusoe have given for a London-made umbrella and a good coat and pair of trowsers, instead of the substitutes for these invaluable requisites which he had to make out of goatskins? He had, as we all remember, a drawer full of gold and silver, and twenty times he apostrophises it as vile trash, the whole of which he would willingly have exchanged for one good pair of boots, a little ink or a dozen linen shirts. The moment that a hitherto isolated people comes within reach of a new civilization, they rush to avail themselves of the opportunity it offers for exchanges; they hasten to offer their products to obtain ours. Our gain by the bargain is in getting what we cannot ourselves produce; while theirs consists in getting from us the results of industries perfected by twenty generations of intense thought, energy and labour, in countries where those industries have taken root from the peculiar adaptation of the soil to that which has eventually sprung from it.

The Japanese have been bitten with the idea that they should grow their own wool and make their own woollens; their own flax, and make their own linen; smelt their own iron and make their own machinery, and so on *ad infinitum* under a high protective tariff. We cannot conceive a policy more calculated to lead to a steadily declining trade, an endless number of visionary and costly experiments, and the diversion of the energies of the country from directions in which it flows naturally and profitably, into directions in which, if it ever flows at all, it can only do so at the expense of disadvantages out of all proportion to the advantage gained. The first condition for producing much, speedily, and well, is to specially stick to the business one can do best. If the Japanese are to succumb to the foolish ambition of doing every thing for themselves, their existence will be a long and deplorable apprenticeship, in which nineteen steps will be costly blunders for one which ends in success. We are not saying that many new and valuable industries may not be developed in this country, and the more there are, the more we shall rejoice. They must not, however, be the forced fruits of a protective tariff, but the natural growth of geographical, climatic, and other physical and moral conditions.

PUBLIC WORKS.

THE governing body in Japan—for it is difficult to apply the word Government in the European sense to administrations the elements of which are so heterogeneous and so constantly changing as those which direct the affairs of this country—has contrived to make valuable progress in some most important Public Works during the last few years. They have constructed and erected a number of magnificent lighthouses, two capacious dry docks of the most solid masonry, and a Mint of great extent and producing power. They have put up a considerable extent of Telegraph lines, connected at Nagasaki with the general systems of Asia and Europe, and they are now working hard at railways and mines. The lighthouses, as is well known, were made imperative by the Convention of 1866, and though up to this moment foreign shipping has paid nothing towards the cost of maintaining them, this entire immunity will doubtless cease when the treaties are revised. The docks are probably regarded more as a necessary adjunct to the national fleet than a source of profit, present or prospective. The Mint was required for the security of commerce and the transformation of the currency of the country. The remaining works, however, come entirely under the term productive, and, under proper management, ought to pay for themselves. But whether they do so, or are likely to do so, is a problem the solution of which is at present unknown to us.

To judge from the rumours constantly afloat respecting the Department of Railways, the minds of those in authority would seem to be by no means clear on the subject, and those members of the administration who were most active in entering upon the enterprise are either subject to occasional inborn misgivings on the soundness of their own original designs, or they are from time to time overborne by colleagues or by the weight of that evanescent tide of shifting opinions originating among the adventurers who in this country float ceaselessly about the native official life. Japan is new as a country among the civilized nations, and its Government is no less new, the elements of which it is composed ever changing in an impalpable manner, and evincing so little fixity of purpose that even the solemn resolutions made to-day are apt to slide off to-morrow into empty space.

Hardly four years ago Imperial Edicts were issued for the construction of trunk lines of railway to connect the great centres of Japan, Yedo in the East with Kioto in the West, with branch lines to the ports of Tsuruga on the one side and Kobe on the other. Translations of these solemn instruments and the engagements consequent thereon, were transmitted to Europe, and used for the purpose of raising a public loan through the great capitalists of London. By these engagements the Government bound itself to complete the lines with a certain number of years, and hypothecated them as a security for the subscribers to the loan. Yet here in 1874 we have only one section of 18 miles open for traffic, and another of 20 miles almost finished. It is said that a third section of thirty miles is now being commenced, and the Tsuruga branch is under preliminary survey. As for the main connecting link from Kioto to Yedo it is hardly even definitely spoken of.

Can it be possible that the want of means is the sole cause of this backwardness? Such a reason for dilatory disbursement coming from a Government only just emerging from the difficulties consequent on a revolution, would be deserving of due respect. But this will hardly explain the neglect of these obligations, because a second application made last year to the European money market for funds to compound with the State annuitants shewed no

backwardness on the part of Japan to borrow, and none on the part of London to supply what was wanted. For lack of positive information we turn aside to the hazy regions of rumour, where curious whispers have been flitting about, difficult to track, and impossible to connect with any rational theory either of their truth or falsehood. But for some time back tales have been current of overtures and negotiations to sell the opened portions of line to joint-stock companies for a cash equivalent.

We cannot bring ourselves to credit these stories, which too often originate with speculators desirous of profiting by the transfer of large interests, and which are in many cases spread by such persons in the hope they may bring about the objects of their own wishes; and the whispers in this instance have less foundation than usual from the fact of the previous mortgage of the lines of railway to the European bondholders. But whatever the cause, the fact is only too apparent that no vigour has yet been shewn in the prosecution of these important works, and that neither the Government nor the country is now deriving those advantages which were promised to the Public when the undertaking was inaugurated. A complete trunk line would have opened up the country, increased the profits of its farmers, merchants and miners, and discharged from its traffic revenue the interest on the cost of its construction, besides adding greatly to the political power of the Government.

As regards the mines, we hear very conflicting accounts, though it would not be right to deny that rumour reports this Department as being conducted with energy and intelligence, and there seems to be good ground for expectation that in due time the returns from this industry will compensate for all the money and labour expended on it.

THE LOSS OF THE *NIL*.

ON the 13th of last month the *Nil*, a vessel belonging to the Messageries Maritimes, left Hongkong with mails, passengers and merchandize for Yokohama, where she was due, according to the Company's schedule, on Sunday the 22nd. On the following Wednesday (25th) at about noon, intelligence was received by the Japanese authorities, and quickly diffused through this settlement, that she had been totally wrecked on the night of Friday the 20th off Cape Idsu, and that four persons only had survived the catastrophe. The *Bourayne*, a French gun-boat, was despatched early the next morning for the scene of the disaster, and returned to this port on the following Monday. Such information as could be gathered from those who returned in her, was meagre in the extreme, and was pieced together in a hasty and imperfect manner pending the result of an enquiry which it was hoped, and, by some, expected, would be made into all the circumstances of the case at the earliest possible date. The information so gathered amounted to this:—That land had been indistinctly seen on the 20th, and, as night closed in, it being very dark and thick, those on board were anxiously looking for either the light on Iro-o-saki or that on Rock Island, the former a light of the sixth, the latter one of the first, order, and known to be at no great distance. At half-past eleven the ship touched the ground, slightly, as is said, and the passengers immediately rushed on deck. Orders were at once given to reverse the engines, but one of the pistons broke and it was reported to be impossible. Sail was then made with the view of beaching the ship, which appears to have lighted on a rock in the saddle of which she lay. Two anchors were immediately let go, and dropped into twenty fathoms of water;

while orders were given to clear away the boats. These, however, with one exception, had been rigged in-board on account of the heavy weather, and obviously could not be hoisted out without great delay and united exertion. What time may have elapsed between the ship's striking and her sinking, is not precisely known, but is believed to have been about ten minutes, at the expiration of which, urged by the swell from behind and partly dragged from her nicely balanced position by the weight of the anchors and chains thrown out from the bows, she plunged forward and sank abruptly in about forty metres of water. Of the action of those on board, beyond that which we have recorded, we have no account. Two of the sailors, seeing the position of affairs just prior to the sinking of the vessel, cut adrift the only boat which was still hanging outside and jumped into it. A passenger named MEREOUR and the ship's baker, both of whom had fastened swimming belts upon themselves, sank with the vessel, but rose again, the former to be picked up by the boat, the latter to swim to land, where he had the greatest difficulty in making good his position on account of the precipitous nature of the coast. The two sailors in the boat are said to have rowed about until early next morning, partly, it may be presumed, in the hope of saving life, but also probably because they did not feel any confidence in attempting to land on such a coast. On the 21st two bodies were washed ashore, one that of passenger named LUCCIONI, the other that of a Chinese. The head of the former, who was a very powerful man and an excellent swimmer, was cut open, while half the skull of the latter was gone; facts which seem to indicate that in jumping into the water both had come into contact with sharp rocks immediately at the vessel's side. The last honours were paid to the bodies which the *Bourayne* brought back, and a solemn mass was performed for the repose of the souls of the ill-fated passengers and crew of the ship. But beyond the facts which we have narrated, and which have only been gathered from such sources as were open to everyone, no steps have been taken to allay the great and legitimate curiosity felt by the Public in regard to this terrible calamity. During the anxiety and suspense felt by those who had friends or relatives on board, or who were in ignorance whether they were or were not thus situated, no lists of the passengers was procured from Hongkong by telegraph, and even after the return of the *Bourayne*, there was neither any attempt made, nor any desire or disposition shewn, to consider the just and legitimate feelings of the Public, or to evince any of that sympathy towards it which duty and respect alike enjoin.

It is our duty, therefore, to protest warmly and energetically in the name of the Public against this heartless and wholly unusual conduct on the part of those whose obvious duty it was to place at the disposal of the Press the fullest attainable information in regard to the loss of this vessel. She carried the mails of all nations, and passengers of several nationalities. The relatives and friends of her crew or passengers naturally look to the journals of this port for particulars of the disaster which has brought them this sorrow, and instead of finding these in the fullest form which the circumstances permit, they will find a few meagre details, unverified by any official report and unsubstantiated by any testimony taken during the solemn enquiry which, among the nations of Europe, always succeeds any such disaster. An official enquiry is now being made, and we must do M. COLLEAU the justice to say that he has placed all the information he possesses at our disposal in a man-

ner equally frank and courteous. The report of this enquiry will be transmitted to the proper Minister at home, and will shortly be published here. But this can only be long after the present just curiosity of the public is abated, and after unfulfilled hope has somewhat dulled the edge of the mourners' grief; it will also be but small consolation to those in this place whose friends or relatives were in the ill-fated ship, and who must yet wait some time for the official account of the circumstances which attended their fate. The reason can be appeased when the necessity for patience is recognized, but the heart knows no such obedience and recognizes no such necessity for it, a fact of which people so naturally sympathetic as the French need hardly reminding. We shall therefore make no apology for expressing our opinion—one which we are quite sure will find an echo on every side, and from members of every nationality—that whether blame was or was not attachable to those who were responsible for the loss of the *Nil*, those who are responsible for the ignorance in which the Public has been kept in regard to the circumstances attending the loss, cannot be absolved from blame for the neglect of obvious duties, and for a grave disregard of the feelings of this community, the friends of the dead, and the Public at large.

And, lastly, we trust that any enquiry into the circumstances attendant on the actual loss of the vessel will be accompanied by a strict investigation into her condition prior to this occurrence. The accounts given by those who have lately made voyages in her, are far from satisfactory, and though we believe she was recently docked and overhauled in Yokosaka, it would be interesting to know whether the inability of the engines to be turned astern was the result of some accident of the moment, or due to more organic defects well within the cognizance of her engineers and commander. We may also enquire whether any attempts will be made, by processes now well known to nautical and scientific men, to get at the ship or such part of her cargo as may be worth the expense of saving.

THE GAMES AND SPORTS OF JAPANESE CHILDREN.

By PROFESSOR W. E. GRIFFIS.

*Read before the Asiatic Society of Japan,
on the 18th March, 1874.*

The aim of the Asiatic Society of Japan is, as I understand it, to endeavour to attain any and all knowledge of the Japanese country and people. Nothing that will help us to understand them is foreign to the objects of this Society. While language, literature, art, religion, the drama, household superstitions, etc., furnish us with objects worthy of study, the games and sports of the children deserve our notice. For, as we believe, their amusements reflect the more serious affairs and actions of mature life. They are the foretastes and the prophecies of adult life which children see continually; not always understanding, but ever ready to imitate it. Hence in the toy-shops of Japan one may see the microcosm of Japanese life. In the children's sports is enacted the miniature drama of the serious life of the parents. Among a nation of players such as the Japanese may be said to have been, it is not always easy to draw the line of demarcation between the diversions of children proper and those of a larger growth. Indeed, it might be said that during the last two centuries and a half, previous to the coming of foreigners, the main business of this nation was play. One of the happiest phrases in Mr. Alcock's book is that "Japan is a Paradise of Babies;" he might have added that it was also a very congenial abode for all who love play. The contrast between the Chinese and Japanese character in this respect is radical. It is laid down in one of the very last sentences in the *Trimetrical*

Classic, the primer of every school in the Flowery Land, that play is unprofitable! The whole character, manners, and even the dress of the sedate and dignified Chinamen, seem to be in keeping with that aversion to rational amusement and athletic exercises that characterize that adult population.

In Japan, on the contrary, one sees that the children of a larger growth enjoy with equal zest games which are the same, or nearly the same, as those of lesser size and fewer years. Certain it is that the adults do all in their power to provide for the children their full quota of play and harmless sports. We frequently see full-grown and able-bodied natives indulging in amusements which the men of the west lay aside with their pinafores, or when their curls are cut. If we, in the conceited pride of our superior civilization, look down upon this as childish, we must remember that the Celestial, from the pinnacle of his lofty, and to him immeasurably elevated, civilization, looks down upon our manly sports with contempt, thinking it a condescension even to notice them.

A very noticeable change has passed over the Japanese people since the modern advent of foreigners, in respect to their love of amusements. Their sports are by no means as numerous or elaborate as formerly, and they do not enter into them with the enthusiasm that formerly characterized them. The children's festivals and sports are rapidly losing their importance, and some now are rarely seen. Formerly the holidays were almost as numerous as saints' days in the calendar. Apprentice-boys had a liberal quota of holidays stipulated in their indentures, and as the children counted the days before each great holiday on their fingers, we may believe that a great deal of digital arithmetic was being continually done. We do not know of any country in the world in which there are so many toy-shops, or so many fairs for the sale of the things which delight children. Not only are the streets of every city abundantly supplied with shops, filled as full as a Christmas stocking with gaudy toys, but in small towns and villages one or more children's bazaars may be found. The most gorgeous display of all things pleasing to the eye of a Japanese child is found in the courts or streets leading to celebrated temples. On a *matsuri*, or festival day, the toysellers and itinerant showmen throng with their most attractive wares or sights in front of the shrine or temple. On the walls and in conspicuous places near the churches and cathedrals in Europe and America, the visitor is usually regaled with the sight of undertaker's signs and gravedigger's advertisements. How differently the Japanese act in these respects, let any one see by visiting Asakusa, Kanda, Miôjin, or one of the numerous Inari shrines on some great festival day.

We have not space in this paper to name or describe the numerous street shows and showmen who are supposed to be interested mainly in entertaining children; though in reality adults form a part, often the major part, of their audiences. Any one desirous of seeing these in full glory must ramble down Yanagi Cho from Sujikai in Tokio, on some fair day, and especially on a general holiday.

Among the most common are the street theatricals, in which two, three or four trained boys and girls do some very creditable acting, chiefly in comedy. Rarer shows in which the looker-on sees the inside splendors of a daimio's *yashiki* or the fascinating scenes of the Yoshiwara, or some famous natural scenery, are very common. The showman, as he pulls the wires that change the scenes, entertains the spectators with songs. The outside of his box is usually adorned with pictures of famous actors or prostitutes, nine-tailed foxes, devils of all colors, dropsical badgers and wrathful husbands butchering faithless wives and their paramours, or some such staple horror in which the normal Japanese so delights. Story tellers, posturers, dancers, actors of charades, conjurers, flute-players, song-singers are found on these streets, but those who specially delight the children are the men who, by dint of breath and fingers, work a paste made of wheat-gluten, into all sorts of curious and gaily-smear'd toys such as flowers, trees, noblemen, fair ladies, various utensils, the foreigner, the jin-riki-sha, &c. Nearly every itinerant seller of candy, starch-cakes, sugared peas, and sweetened beans has several methods of lottery by which he adds to the attractions on his stall. A disk hav-

ing a revolving arrow, whirled round by the hand of a child, or a number of strings which are connected with the faces of imps, goddesses, devils or heroes, lends the excitement of chance, and when a lucky pull or whirl occurs, occasions the subsequent addition to the small fraction of a cent's worth to be bought. Men or women itinerates, carrying a small charcoal brazier under a copper griddle, with batter, spoons, cups and *shoyu* sauce to hire out for the price of a cash each to the little urchins who spend an afternoon of bliss, making their own griddle-cakes and eating them. The seller of sugar-jelly exhibits a devil, taps a drum and dances for the benefit of his baby-customers. The seller of *mochi* does the same with the addition of gymnastics and skilful tricks with balls of dough. In every Japanese city, there are scores, if not hundreds, of men and women who obtain a livelihood by amusing the children.

Some of the games of Japanese children are of a national character and are indulged in by all classes. Others are purely local or exclusive. Among the former are those which belong to the special days, or *matsuri*, which in the old calendars enjoyed vastly more importance than under the new one. Beginning with the first of the year, there are a number of games and sports peculiar to this time. The girls, dressed in their best robes and girdles, with their faces powdered and their lips painted, until they resemble the peculiar colors seen on a beetle's wings, and their hair arranged in the most attractive coiffure, are out upon the street playing battledore and shuttle-cock. They play not only in twos and threes, but also in circles. The shuttlecock is a small seed, often gilded, stuck round with feathers arranged like the petals of a flower. The battledore is a wooden bat; one side of which is of bare wood, while the other has the raised effigy of some popular actor, hero of romance, or singing girl in the most ultra Japanese style of beauty. The girls evidently highly appreciate this game, as it gives abundant opportunity to the display of personal beauty, figure and dress. Those who fail in the game often have their faces marked with ink, or a circle drawn round their eyes. The boys sing a song that the wind will blow, the girls sing that it may be calm so that their shuttlecocks may fly straight. The little girls at this time play with a ball made of cotton cord, covered elaborately with many strands of bright vari-coloured silk. Inside the house they have games suited not only for the daytime, but for the evenings. Many foreigners have wondered what the Japanese do at night, and how the long winter evenings are spent. On fair and especially moonlight nights, most of the people are out of doors, and many of the children with them. Markets and fairs are held regularly at night in Tokio, and in the other large cities. The foreigner living in a Japanese city, even if he were blind, could tell by stepping out of doors, whether the weather were clear and fine or disagreeable. On dark and stormy nights the stillness of a great city like Tokio is unbroken and very impressive; but on a fair and moonlight night the hum and bustle tell one that the people are out in throngs, and make one feel that it is a city that he lives in. In most of the castle towns in Japan, it was formerly the custom of the people, especially of the younger, to assemble on moonlight nights in the streets or open spaces near the castle gates, and dance a sort of subdued dance, moving round in circles and clapping their hands. These dances often continued during the entire night, the following day being largely consumed in sleep. In the winter evenings in Japanese households the children amuse themselves with their sports, or are amused by their elders, who tell them entertaining stories. The *samurai* father relates to his son Japanese history and heroic lore, to fire him with enthusiasm and a love of those achievements which every *samurai* youth hopes at some day to perform. Then there are numerous social entertainments, at which the children above a certain age are allowed to be present. But the games relied on as standard means of amusement, and seen especially about New Year, are those of cards. In one of these, a large square sheet of paper is laid on the floor. On this card are the names and pictures of the fifty-three post-stations between Yedo and Kioto. At the place Kioto are put a few coins, or a pile of cakes, or some such prizes, and the game is played with dice. Each throw advances the player towards the goal,

and the one arriving first obtains the prize. At this time of the year also, the games of cards called respectively *Iroha Garuta*, *Hiyaku Nin Isshiu Garuta*, *Kokin Garuta*, *Genji* and *Shi Garuta* are played a great deal. The *Iroha Garuta* are small cards each containing a proverb. The proverb is printed on one card, and the picture illustrating it upon another. Each proverb begins with a certain one of the 50 Japanese letters, *i, ro, ka, &c.*, and so on through the syllabary. The children range themselves in a circle and the cards are shuffled and dealt. One is appointed to be reader. Looking at his cards he reads the proverb. The player who has the picture corresponding to the proverb calls out, and the match is made. Those who are rid of their cards first, win the game. The one holding the last card is the loser. If he be a boy, he has his face marked curiously with ink. If a girl, she has a paper or whisp of straw stuck in her hair.

The *Hiaku Nin Isshiu Garuta* game consists of two hundred cards, on which are inscribed the one hundred stanzas or poems so celebrated and known in every household. A stanza of Japanese poetry usually consists of two parts, a first and second, or upper and lower clause. The manner of playing the game is as follows. The reader reads half the stanza on his card, and the player, having the card on which the other half is written, calls out, and makes a match. Some children become so familiar with these poems that they do not need to hear the entire half of the stanza read, but frequently only the first word.

The *Kokin Garuta*, or the game of Ancient Odes, the *Genji Garuta*, named after the celebrated Genji (Minamoto) family of the middle ages, and the *Shi Garuta* are all card-games of a similar nature, but can be thoroughly enjoyed only by well-educated Chinese scholars, as the references and quotations are written in Chinese and require a good knowledge of the Chinese and Japanese classics to play them well. To boys who are eager to become proficient in Chinese, it often acts as an incentive to be told that they will enjoy these games after certain attainments in scholarship have been made. Having made these attainments they play the game frequently, especially during vacation, to impress on their minds what they have already learned. The same benefit to the memory accrues from the *Iroha* and *Hiakunin Isshin Garuta*.

Two other games are played which may be said to have an educational value. They are the *Chiye no Ita*, and the *Chiye no Wa*, or the "Wisdom Boards" and the "Ring of Wisdom." The former consists of a number of flat thin pieces of wood, cut in many geometrical shapes. Certain possible figures are printed on paper as models, and the boy tries to form them out of the pieces given him. In some cases much time and thinking are required to form the figure. The *Chiye no Wa* is a ring-puzzle, made of rings of bamboo or iron on a bar. Boys having a talent for mathematics, or those who have a natural capacity to distinguish size and form, succeed very well at these games and enjoy them. The game of Checkers is played on a raised stand or table about six inches in height. The number of *go* or checkers, including black and white, is 360. In the *Sho-gi*, or game of chess, the pieces number 40 in all. Back-gammon is also a favorite play, and there are several forms of it. About the time of the old New Year's, when the winds of February and March are favorable to the sport, kites are flown, and there are few sports in which Japanese boys, from the infant on the back to the full-grown, and the over-grown, boy, take more delight. I have never observed, however, as foreign books so often tell us, old men flying kites and boys merely looking on. The Japanese kites are made of tough paper pasted on a frame of bamboo sticks and are usually of a rectangular shape. Some of them, however, are made to represent children or men, several kinds of birds and animals, fans, etc. On the rectangular kites are pictures of ancient heroes or beautiful women, dragons, horses, monsters of various kinds, or huge Chinese characters. Among the faces most frequently seen on these kites are those of Yoshitsune, Kintaro, Yoritomo, Benke, Daruma, Tomoye and Hangan. Some of the kites are six feet square. Many of them have a thin tense ribbon of whalebone at the top of the kite which vibrates in the wind, making a loud humming noise. The boys frequently name their kites Genji

or Heiki, and each contestant endeavours to destroy that of his rival. For this purpose the string for ten or twenty feet near the kite end is first covered with glue, and then dipped into pounded glass, by which the string becomes covered with tiny blades, each able to cut quickly and deeply. By getting the kite in proper position and suddenly sawing the string of his antagonist, the severed kite falls, to be reclaimed by the victor.

The Japanese tops are of several kinds, some are made of univalve shells, filled with wax. Those intended for contests are made of hard wood, and are iron-clad by having a heavy iron ring round as a sort of tire. The boys wind and throw them in a manner somewhat different from ours. The object of the player is to damage his adversary's top or to make it cease spinning. The whipping top is also known and used. Besides the athletic sports of leaping, running, wrestling, slinging, the Japanese boys play at blind-man's buff, hiding-whoop, and with stilts, pop-guns, and blow-guns. On stilts they play various games and run races. In the northern and western coast provinces, where the snow falls to the depth of many feet and remains long on the ground, it forms the material of the children's playthings, and the theatre of many of their sports. Besides sliding on the ice, coasting with sleds, building snow-forts and fighting mimic battles with snow-balls, they make many kinds of images and imitations of what they see and know. In America the boy's snowman is a Paddy with a damaged hat, clay pipe in month, and the shillelah in his hand. In Japan the snowman is an image of Daruma. Daruma was one of the followers of Shaka (Buddha) who by long meditation in a squatting position, lost his legs from paralysis and sheer decay. The images of Daruma are found by the hundreds in toy-shops, as tobacconists' signs and as the snowmen of the boys. Occasionally the figure of *Geiko*, the sage with a forehead and skull so high that a ladder was required to reach his pate, or huge cats and the peculiar-shaped dogs seen in the toy-shops, take the place of Daruma. Many of the amusements of the children indoors are mere imitations of the serious affairs of adult life. Boys who have been to the theatre come home to imitate the celebrated actors, and to extemporize mimic theatricals for themselves. Feigned sickness and "playing the doctor," imitating with ludicrous exactness the pomp and solemnity of the real man of pills and powders, and the misery of the patient, are the diversions of very young children. Dinners, tea-parties, and even weddings and funerals, are imitated in Japanese children's plays. Among the ghostly games intended to test the courage of, or perhaps to frighten, children, are two plays called respectively *Hiyaku Monogatari* and *Kon dameshi* or the "One Hundred Stories" and "Soul-examination." In the former play a company of boys and girls assemble round the *hibachi*, while they, or an adult, an aged person or a servant usually, relate ghost stories, or tales calculated to straighten the hair and make the blood crawl. In a distant dark room, a lamp, (the usual dish of oil,) with a wick of one hundred strands or piths, is set. At the conclusion of each story, the children in turn must go the dark room and remove a strand of the wick. As the lamp burns down low the room becomes gloomy and dark, and the last boy, it is said, always sees a demon, a huge face, or something terrible. In the *Kon-dameshi* or "Soul-examination," a number of boys, during the day plant some flags in different parts of a graveyard, under a lonely tree, or by a haunted hill-side. At night, they meet together, and tell stories about ghosts, goblins, devils, &c., and at the conclusion of each tale, when the imagination is wrought up, the boys one at a time must go out in the dark and bring back the flags, until all are brought in.

On the third day of the third month is held the *Hina matsuri*. This is the day especially devoted to the girls, and to them it is the greatest day in the year. It has been called in some foreign works on Japan, the "Feast of Dolls." Several days before the *matsuri*, the shops are gay with the images bought for this occasion and which are on sale only at this time of year. Every respectable family have a number of these splendidly dressed images, which are from four inches to a foot in height, and which accumulate from generation to generation. When a daughter is born in the house during the previous year, a pair of *hina*

or images are purchased for the little girl, which she plays with until grown up. When she is married her *hina* are taken with her to her husband's house, and she gives them to her children, adding to the stock as her family increases. The images are made of wood, or enamelled clay. They represent the Mikado and his wife; the *kuge* or old Kyoto nobles, their wives and daughters, the court minstrels and various personages in Japanese mythology and history. A great many other toys, representing all the articles in use in a Japanese lady's chamber, the service of the eating table, the utensils of the kitchen, travelling apparatus &c. some of them very elaborate and costly, are also exhibited and played with on this day. The girls make offerings of *sake* and dried rice &c. to the effigies of the emperor and empress, and then spend the day with toys, mimicking the whole round of Japanese female life, as that of child, maiden, wife, mother and grandmother. In some old Japanese families in which I have visited, the display of dolls and images was very large and extremely beautiful.

The greatest day in the year for the boys is on the fifth day of the fifth month. On this day is celebrated what has been called the "Feast of Flags." Previous to the coming of the day the shops display for sale the toys and tokens proper to the occasion. These are all of a kind suited to young Japanese masculinity. They consist of effigies of heroes and warriors, generals and commanders, soldiers on foot and horse, the genii of strength and valor, wrestlers etc. The toys represent the equipments and regalia of a daimio's procession, all kinds of things used in war, the contents of an arsenal, flags, streamers, banners etc. A set of these toys is bought for every son born in the family. Hence in old Japanese families the display on the fifth day of the fifth month is extensive and brilliant. Besides the display indoors, on a bamboo pole erected outside is hung, by a string to the top of the pole, a representation of a large fish in paper. The paper being hollow, the breeze easily fills out the body of the fish which flaps its tail and fins in a natural manner. One may count hundreds of these floating in the air over the city.

The *nobori*, as the paper fish is called, is intended to show that a son has been born during the year, or at least that there are sons in the family. The fish represented is the carp, which is able to swim swiftly against the current and to leap over waterfalls. This act of the carp is a favourite subject with native artists and is also typical of the young man, especially the young *samurai*, mounting over all difficulties to success and quiet prosperity.

One favorite game, which has now gone out of fashion, was that in which the boys formed themselves into a daimio's procession, having forerunners, officers, etc. and imitating as far as possible the pomp and circumstance of the old daimio's train. Another game which was very popular, was called the "Genji and Heiki." These are the names of the celebrated rival clans or families Mainamoto and Taira. The boys of a town, district or school, ranged themselves into two parties each with flags. Those of the Heiki were white, those of the Genji red. Sometimes every boy had a flag, and the object of the contest which was begun at the tap of a drum, was to seize the flags of the enemy. The party securing the greatest number of flags won the victory. In other cases the flags were fastened on the back of each contestant, who was armed with a bamboo for a sword, and who had fastened on a pad over his head a flat round piece of earthenware, so that a party of them looked not unlike the faculty of a college. Often these parties of boys numbered several hundred and were marshalled in squadrons as in a battle. At the given signal the battle commenced, the object being to break the earthen disc on the head of the enemy. The contest was usually very exciting. Whoever had his earthen disc demolished had to retire from the field. The party having the greatest number of broken discs, indicative of cloven skulls, were declared the losers. This game has been forbidden by the Government as being too severe and cruel. Boys were often injured in it.

There are many other games which we simply mention without describing. There are three games played by the hands, which every observant foreigner long resident in Japan must have seen played, as men and women seem

to enjoy them as much as children. One is called *Ishiken*, in which a stone, a pair of scissors and a wrapping-cloth are represented. The stone signifies the clenched fist, the parted fore and middle finger the scissors, and the curved fore-finger and thumb the cloth. The scissors can cut the cloth, but not the stone, but the cloth can wrap the stone. The two players sit opposite each other at play, throwing out their hands so as to represent either of the three things, and win, lose, or draw, as the case may be.

In the *Kitsuneken*, the fox, man and gun are the figures. The gun kills the fox, but the fox deceives the man, and the gun is useless without the man. In the *Osa-maken* five or six boys represent the various grades of rank, from the peasant up to the great daimios or Shôgun. By superior address and skill in the game the peasant rises to the highest rank, or the man of highest rank is degraded.

From the nature of the Japanese language in which a single word or sound may have a great many significations, riddles and puns are of extraordinary frequency. I do not know of any published collections of riddles, but every Japanese boy has a good stock of them on hand. There are few Japanese works of light, and perhaps of serious, literature, in which puns do not continually recur. The popular songs and poems are largely plays on words. There are also several puzzles played with sticks, founded upon the shape of certain Chinese characters. As for the short and simple story-books, song-books, nurse-ryrhymes, lullabys, and what for want of a better name may be styled Mother Goose Literature, they are as plentiful as with us, but they have a very strongly characteristic Japanese flavour both in style and matter.

It is curious that the game of foot-ball seems to have been confined to the courtiers of the Mikado's court, where there were regular instructors of the game. In the games of "Pussy wants a Corner" and "Prisoner's Base," the *Oni*, or devil, takes the place of Puss or the officer. We have not mentioned all the games and sports of Japanese children, but enough has been said to show their general character. In general they seem to be natural, sensible, and in every sense beneficial. Their immediate or remote effects, next to that of amusement, are either educational or hygienic. Some teach history, some geography, some excellent sentiments or good language, inculcate reverence and obedience to the elder brother or sister, to parents or to the emperor, or stimulate the manly virtues of courage and contempt for pain. The study of the subject leads one to respect more highly, rather than otherwise, the Japanese people for being such affectionate fathers and mothers, and for having such natural and docile children. The character of the children's plays and their encouragement by the parents has, I think, much to do with that frankness, affection and obedience on the side of the children, and that kindness and sympathy on that of the parents, which are so noticeable in Japan, and which is one of the good points of Japanese life and character.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A regular Meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday evening the 18th March 1874; the President, J. C. Hepburn, Esq., M.D. in the chair.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

It was announced that at a Council Meeting held on the 4th instant the following gentlemen had been duly elected Resident Members of the Society; Dr. Hall, Major Kinder, Count Litté, Prince Camporeale, Messrs. F. Hall, A. A. E. Gower, Erasmus Gower, Sanjo, Junr., G. W. Thompson, and F. Pitman.

The following Donations to the Library were also announced;—Three volumes of "The Phoenix," from Professor Summers; "On the Poetry of the Chinese," from Sir John Davis; A copy of the Microscopical Journal for October 1873, from Dr. Hadlow; and the following from Sir H. S. Parkes—"Annales des Empereurs du Japon"; "Histoire des trois royaumes Corea, Yezo, et Loochoo"; Siebold's Geography; Dickson's "Japan"; "Voyage of a Naturalist in Japan and Malakka"; "The Japanese Embassy in America"; "Tour in Yezo," by Blakiston; "Trip in Japan," by Sandwith; Atlas of Japan, in two small

volumes; six cases of Japanese MSS. on Belles Letters, Politics, Foreign relations, Historical Memoranda, Curiosities, &c., &c.; China, illustrated; "China and the Chinese"; Atkinson's Amoor; Lobecheid on the connection of the Polynesian and American races with the Chinese; Two pamphlets by Mr. Nye; and a Map of the route between Peking and Kiachta.

Mr. Brunton said that an application having been made by the Honorary Secretary to the signal office at Washington for the use of Meteorological Instruments, a reply had been received from Brigadier General Meyer to it, and Dr. Murray, of the Educational Department, and himself had at the last meeting of the Society been appointed as a Committee to consider the matter. Mr. Brunton then read the report agreed upon by the Committee of which the following is the substance:—

General Meyer expresses his willingness to lend the Society instruments on condition the proper observations are made as decided on by the International Convention at Vienna, and that copies of these observations are sent by each mail to Washington. The Society by itself cannot undertake the work of making such observations, nor could a mere amateur be expected to do so. But the assistance of the Japanese Government might be requested so that those departments which now keep or are in a position to keep Meteorological returns may be directed to keep them according to the system adopted at Vienna. The Asiatic Society in this way might become an intermedium between the Japanese and Foreign Governments upon a very important scientific matter.

Mr. Brunton then read a letter he had received from Dr. Murray in which he expresses his concurrence with the report, and suggests that the Lighthouse Department is the only one that could efficiently keep such returns. But in regard to this Mr. Brunton said that he knew that the Mining Department kept Meteorological returns, and he believed the Engineering School in Yedo under the Kogakuriyo also kept them. On this point perhaps Mr. Ayrton, who is present and is engaged in this department, might be able to furnish us with some information.

In reply to questions from Sir H. S. Parkes, Mr. Brunton further stated that it would be desirable that the stations should be as widely spread over the country as possible, and suggested Yedo, Kobe and Nagasaki, as suitable places. The observations, which consisted merely of reading the instruments, were not difficult and could be taken by the Light-keepers at present in the Lighthouse Department.

The Rev. E. W. Syle remarked on the desirability of harmonizing the efforts of scientific observers, especially at the present time when arrangements were not yet finally made in this country. He read a letter from Professor Abbe of Washington, which laid stress on the great advantage of making observations according to the synchronous plan of the Vienna Conference; and which also pointed out the value of the results of these observations to commerce, agriculture, and fishing.

Professor W. E. Ayrton, in reference to Mr. Brunton's allusion to the Kogakuriyo, said he did not know how far the Japanese Government had decided as to which of the Departments should undertake meteorological observations. As far as he had been able to learn the present feeling seemed to be that purely astronomical observations were to be left to the Naval Department, while the Engineering College was to undertake those of a meteorological character. He agreed with the Rev. Mr. Syle in thinking that the present time would be most opportune for reference to be made to the Government, since the style in which the Kogakuriyo buildings will be finished would necessarily depend on the object for which that part was intended to be employed; so that this fact, combined with the generous offer that had lately been made by General Meyer, might induce the Minister of Public Works, on a representation being made to him by the President and Vice President of the Society, to consider now which branch of that Department should co-operate in that International system of Meteorological observations which had already been of such importance to the people of the United States, and which would probably be of equal importance to the people of Japan. Mr. Ayrton would, however, take the liberty of suggesting that too much weight should not be laid on the observations

required by the Washington Signal Board being purely mechanical, since, although in such cases a great deal could be done by a well regulated mechanical mind, a great deal more could be achieved by men whose minds shewed an aptitude for original scientific research. Such men, his experience has shewn him, were to be found among the Japanese.

Professor Ayrton regretted to see that, in the list read by Mr. Brunton of the apparatus offered to the Society, there was no mention of any instrument for measuring atmospheric electricity. In the meteorological reports drawn up by Mr. Knipping and published in the proceedings of "German Asiatic Society," there was a column headed "Electrische Erscheinungen" but that was confined to observations of lightning, thunder, meteoric stones, and shooting stars, although why the two latter were included under the head of electrical phenomena he did not know. Probably Mr. Knipping had not, therefore, at his disposal any apparatus such as was employed at Kew and Greenwich for the systematic measurement of atmospheric electricity. The importance of such measurements was not yet commonly understood, probably from their not having yet been of any practical use. This was not to be wondered at if it be considered in how few places, and for how short a time they had been made. That earthquakes were preceded by strong natural electrical currents in telegraph lines had been suspected from instances that had been observed in India and in Ireland. In a country like Japan, visited so frequently by earthquakes, it would be possible by proper observations to draw a satisfactory conclusion with reference to this, at present doubtful, connection of phenomena. In England, too, Sir W. Thomson had shewn that certain electrical states of the atmosphere were followed by rain, others by fair weather. We were at present in the infancy of this branch of science, and it was impossible to foretell what important results might occur from its being systematically studied. Mr. Ayrton, therefore, would propose that either the Washington Signal Board be asked to add to the list of apparatus that they had so generously placed at the Society's disposal, suitable instruments for the measurement of atmospheric electricity; or, what might perhaps be better, that the President and the Vice-Presidents; in bringing the matter before the notice of the Japanese Government, should endeavour to induce them, in case they saw fit, to accept the apparatus now offered them, to render it complete by supplementing it with the necessary electrical instruments.

On the motion of Mr. Syle, the following resolution, seconded by Professor Griffis, was carried;—"That the President and two Vice Presidents of the Society be requested to address the Japanese Government in accordance with the suggestions of the Report just made by the special Committee."

A Paper was then read by Professor W. E. Griffis on "The Games and Sports of Japanese children;"* at the conclusion of which

Mrs. Chaplin-Ayrton remarked that Professor Griffis' paper was most interesting. With reference to his description of children's amusements she would add that some of the simple scientific toys were curious, such as a lantern in which the heated air in its ascent turned a wheel of prettily coloured paper, or another, a toy on the principle of the Cartesian Diver, which, being of glass was doubtless originally imported, still had taken root here, and the low price at which the little ingenious contrivance was at present sold in the streets of Tokyo, showed that now at any rate it was manufactured in Japan. The small pieces of curled up paper which when floated in water expanded into various graceful forms might perhaps also be included in the category of toys. With regard to tops, the most curious was one with a splendid hum, cut roughly from a piece of bamboo, so simple indeed and yet so successful that it seemed the very parent of the humming tops of all countries. She had observed occasionally in toy shops a most ghastly mask,—a blanched face with the blood trickling from a wound. The masks used professionally by adult maskers were generally of better quality, and of wood, whilst those to which she referred were made of paper and sold for a few "hiakus." She wished to know whether these masks were used by children in those games of a weird nature to which Mr. Griffis had referred.

* Vide p. 257.

In reference to Japan having been called the "Paradise of Children" it must, she said, have occurred to every one, on observing the apparent happiness of all the young folks, to ask what was the reason of their being happier than children of other nations. She thought the principle causes were four:—

1.—The style of clothing, loose and yet warm, was far more comfortable than the dress of our children.

2.—Japanese children were much out in the open air and sunshine. The advantages so derived were not even counterbalanced by the poisonous gases coming from the *hibachis*, since crouching over a charcoal fire was quite contrary to child nature.

3.—The absence of furniture and, therefore, the absence of repeatedly given instructions "not to touch." For the complaints so often heard amongst foreigners of the destructive tendencies of children must, she thought, be unknown in Japanese households, possessing, as they did, so little that a child could spoil. The soft thick matting, forming at once the carpet and the beds of all Japanese houses; and the raised lintel on to which the child might clamber as it grew strong, constituted the very beau-ideal of an infant's play ground.

4.—Fourthly, and chiefly, children were spoiled. This might sound to some of the ladies present a highly undesirable state of things. But she proceeded to define *spoilt* as meaning that a child was much petted without being capriciously thwarted. She had never observed a child cuffed one moment and indulged the next, as was too frequently seen at home. It was these causes, she thought, which, obviating as they did many of the little troubles that worried our children, led to that good temper and contentment that foreigners so admire in Japanese boys and girls.

Professor W. E. Ayrton remarked that there were two points in connection with the amusements of Japanese children which had puzzled him, and which Professor Griffiths could, perhaps, throw some light on. The first had reference to those street-stalls at which a lottery formed a prominent feature. The piece of sweetmeat given to each child seemed, as far as Mr. Ayrton could judge, to have no reference to the lottery. Could Mr. Griffiths inform them whether seeing the wheel of chance turning round was merely an attraction to the buyers, or whether the place at which the wheel stopped in any way determined the amount of sweets given to each of the children who had previously deposited their *ju mon*?

The next question referred to the varied stock in trade displayed at different times at each of the toy-shops in Tokai. At the present time the principal of these shops contained only one kind of toy which resembled more than anything else a fender for a fire-place, but made of wood. But quite recently dolls and nothing else were to be seen in the same shops. Before that, battledores alone were to be found, and so on through a long series. Where he would ask was this immense stock in trade kept? The masks of the Japanese mummers were excellent, they formed for the time part of the actor. Was this due solely to the goodness of the acting, or to the expression of countenance in the masks given to them in their manufacture, or to the cloth which the Japanese street actors tied over their heads and which concealed the edge of the mask, or to the fact that the faces of the common Japanese were themselves so comic that a mask, which in another country would be ridiculous and extravagant, was out here but a slight exaggeration of the type of the men's faces amongst the lower classes. Professor Ayrton also remarked that he had been told by a Japanese that as in England sweets were considered almost exclusively for children, so in Japan the pleasures of eating fruit were left to the juveniles.

In reply to Mrs. Ayrton, Mr. Griffiths said that the scientific toys referred to were made by the Japanese, but the particular toy called "The Cartesian Diver," though made by the native glass blowers, was imitated from a foreign model. The bloody masks on which were red stripes and representations of ghastly wounds, such as children played with, were not used by boys in the weird games of "Hiyaku Monogatari" and "Kondame-shi" ("One Hundred Tales" and "Soul Examination") but were worn in imitation of actors, simply for amusement. The game with leaden counters (often played with real coins by boys), was a game in which one player tried to knock the

other's counter (or coin) out of a ring drawn on the ground. The players win or lose as in a game of marbles. With regard to the questions of Professor Ayrton, he said that the street processions of boys in which they carried representations of shrines and jostled against each other, were evidently imitations of the popular *matsuris* and street processions, when the local gods were carried out to be aired and were returned again to their original sanctums. The jostling of the boys against each other was probably in imitation of the crowds of spectators trampling against each other, or jostling even the procession, as might be seen on the occasions of great processions in Tokio. In regard to the means of lottery displayed on the boards of itinerant candy-sellers, it was a matter of fact that, while no result of the revolution or drawing decreased the amount given for a certain price, a favourable turn or drawing might add a little to the normal amount. With reference to the ever-changing stock in Japanese toy shops, battledores making way for kites, and kites for tops, &c., all well-to-do toy-sellers kept supplies of toys in season, and when out of season these toys were placed in their godowns, and were on sale only at certain seasons. The stock in the godown of a native toy-seller was always far larger than that displayed in his shop.

At the close of the evening, Professor Ayrton apologising for detaining the meeting, remarked that he would like to ask the Secretary whether it might not be advisable that a printed notice containing the name of the paper to be read and the author, or at any rate the former, should be sent to all the members of the Society a few days before each meeting. He was aware, that this information was given in the Yokohama newspapers, but as their delivery in Tokai was frequently very irregular, the members resident in that city often up to the hour of meeting, did not know the subject to be discussed. As an instance he would mention that he himself was not aware that the paper for that evening was on "The Toys and Games of Japanese children" until he heard Mr. Griffiths read the title on commencing his paper. The great importance of papers read at such Societies as the Asiatic was the discussion to which they gave rise. This had been so fully realised by the "Institution of Civil Engineers" and the "Society of Telegraph Engineers" of London that they frequently distributed to all the members likely to be present printed copies in full of the papers that were going to be read, in order that preparations might be made for the discussion, this of course, might be out of place in so young a Society as this, still he thought acquainting all members with the business of the evening would tend to make the discussions more valuable, and would also tend, perhaps, to increase the attendance of members residing at a distance. The extra labour incurred by carrying out his suggestion would, he considered, be trifling if a stock of envelopes bearing printed on them each member's name and address were kept ready for the enclosure of a small printed notice.

This matter having been referred to the Council the Meeting terminated.

JAPANESE POETRY.

The story of the son of Urashima is one of the most popular of Japanese legends. The literature contains several versions of it, but probably the oldest is the poem of which a somewhat free rendering is given below, and which has been preserved to us in the Manyōshū, a collection of poetry made in the ninth century. The story itself is doubtless much more ancient.

THE SON OF URASHIMA.

The Spring with silver hazes
O'erspreads the shore and sea,
On the strand of Suminoye
I wander listlessly.

I watch the boats of the fishers
As they rock to and fro;
They bring back to my memory
A tale of long ago.

An angler—none more skilful,
Was Urashima's heir;
No hand like his in cunning
The ruddy *tai* to snare.

Seven days he oft would linger
Alone upon the sea
Beyond the brink of ocean
He rowed on fearlessly.

And there it was his fortune
Far on the waters wide,
To meet a sea-god's daughter
And win her for his bride.

Their troths when they had plighted
To the immortal land
She brought him, where the dwellings
Of all the sea-Gods stand.

And hand in hand she led him
To a palace rich and fair
From age and death enfranchised,
Released from earthly care.

Once to his wife thus spake he—
This foolish child of earth—
"I fain again would visit,
"The home where I had birth.

"My father and my mother
"I long once more to see,
"Give me but till to-morrow
"When I'll come back to thee."

Thus lovingly she answered—
"That thou again mayst come,
"To be as now my husband
"In our immortal home,

"Take with thee this rich casket,
"Here is its golden key;
"But on thy life I charge thee
"Unopened let it be."

Full tenderly they parted
And to Suminoye's shore
He hastened to the cottage
Wherein he dwelt of yore.

Great his surprise and sorrow,
No cottage could he see,
The village of his childhood
Had vanished utterly.

Thought he "Tis surely hidden
"By some enchantment strange
"My three short years of absence
"Could n'er have wrought such change.

"If I this casket opened—
"It may a charm contain
"To make my father's dwelling
"Appear to me again."

He raised the casket's cover,
Forth came a vapour white
And towards the land immortal
Streamed like a cloud of light.

He saw his fatal error
And, stung by keen despair,
He ran, he stamped, he shouted,
And tossed his arms in air,

Upon the ground he grovelled;
Meanwhile a swift decay
Consumed his manly vigour
And stole his youth away!

Fast did his black hair whiten,
Wrinkles his young face hide,
His breath grew nightly feebler
Until at length he died.

And hard by where I wander
On Suminoye's shore
Has the son of Urashima
His home for evermore.

M. Y. S.

THE SONG OF THE ZEPHYRS.

Awakened from our midnight dreams
By the morning's laughing beams,
We have swept the slumbering sea,
And danced it o'er right joyously,
'Mid music of the wild sea mew,
As from her rocky home she flew.
Gladly now the seaman hails
The swelling of his drooping sails,
As round his lazy ship we play,
And speed her on her watery way.
Now we seek the green-clad earth,
And o'er it bear the voice of mirth,
While woods and hills and smiling vales
Are freshened by our fragrant gales.
For as we pass the Rose's bloom
From its bursting buds we sip perfume,
And from the Violet's deepening blue
With care we kiss the pearly dew.
Thus o'er earth we odours fling
As we rove on merry wing,
Free as the unbounded sea—
Mysterious as eternity.

KAJIN.

FORMOSA.

1. *Visit to Tok-a-Tok, Chief of the Eighteen Tribes, Southern Formosa.* By T. F. HUGHES, of the Chinese Imperial Customs, Shanghai.

THE wild aborigines who inhabit the central, eastern, and southern districts of Formosa, have ever inspired, not only a certain amount of curiosity on account of their dogged, and, to a considerable extent, successful opposition to the inroads of strangers, Chinese or others, but also an immense amount of terror to the unwary stragglers across the borders—the enterprising Chinese who push their agricultural industry within the shadow of their hills, or the ill-fated mariners who may be driven by storms upon their inhospitable shores. Of late years, however, there have been signs of a change; the untamed mountaineers seem to be emerging from the seclusion which has hitherto surrounded them, and to be more tolerant than formerly of the approach of strangers to their native wilds and fastnesses. Foreigners have more than once penetrated into the savage territory eastward in a direct line from Takow; further north, the savages in some districts have now become quite accustomed to the casual visits of Europeans, and on three or four different occasions small exploring parties have visited the tribes who inhabit the hilly regions in the neighbourhood of the South Cape. In almost every case the savages proved themselves ready to meet kindness with kindness, and in a great many instances the hand of friendship and of hospitality was readily extended to the foreign visitor. It is to be hoped that such a disposition on their part will be encouraged as much as possible by all who have an opportunity of exercising a beneficial influence upon them; for there can be no doubt that contact with civilized people will, gradually but surely, exercise happy results upon these unsophisticated, and, in many respects interesting, children of nature, and will in time bring to their minds the persuasion that in the outer world, to which they have hitherto been strangers, there is much good to be learned, and much usefulness to be acquired. Already the slight intercourse they have had with Europeans has commenced to tell. Until recently no unfortunate mariners, driven on the southern coast, met with any mercy at the hands of the savages; and the massacre of Captain and Mrs. Hunt and the crew of the American barque *Rover*, by the wild Koa-luts, is still fresh in the memory of us all. Thanks, however, to the energy of General Le Gendre, United States Consul for Amoy and Formosa, an agreement has been made with the chief of the eighteen tribes of South Formosa, by which the lives of shipwrecked sailors are for the present secure on the most dangerous part of the coast, from Tui-La-Sok River (about 22 deg. 3' N. lat.) on the east, round by the south of the island to Looug-kiao Bay on the west. The good faith of the aborigines, surrounded as they are by the wily, plotting avaricious Hakkas, is with many a moot question; but, taking results as our guide, we can only say, that up to the present, so far from any breach of the agreement having taken place, a desire has been manifested by the savages to carry out the stipulations agreed upon in their integrity. The only opportunity which has hitherto taken place to test the good faith of Tok-e-kok, and his subjects, occurred last October under the following circumstances.

A junk, chartered by Messrs. Millisch and Co., of Tamsui, had proceeded to a point on the north-east for the purpose of procuring timber, required for certain buildings at Kee-loong. Mr. Horn, an employé of Messrs. Millisch and Co., accompanied the party on board the junk, and they were all returning with a full cargo to Kee-loong, when they met a furious gale of wind which blew them to the southward, and, after depriving them of sails, masts, &c., flung them on a rocky shore to the north of Tai-la-sok River, where the vessel went to pieces. A mighty wave sweeping over the wreck, unfortunately washed Mr. Horn and 17 Pei-po-hwans overboard; but the remainder of the party, consisting of 1 Manila man, 1 Malay, and 16 Pei-po-hwans, were carried safely on shore. Mr. Horn and the others who were washed away were never afterwards seen; and the 18 castaways, after walking for some distance along the shore, came into the territory of Tok-e-Tok, by whom they were taken over and treated with forbearance, if not with kindness. Soon after their arrival, the chief sent a messenger, through the intervention of some friendly Chinese in the neighbourhood, with a few scanty particulars of the case to Mr. Pickering: a gentleman in the employ of Messrs. Elles and Co., at Taiwan-foo, who is well known amongst some of the savage tribes, and who, by his knowledge of the local Chinese dialect, rendered valuable assistance to General Le Gendre in his efforts to bring about and ratify a convention in 1867. Mr. Pickering, on receipt of the intelligence, started, in company with another gentleman and the writer, for the South Cape, without knowing all the details of the disaster, but with the intention of rendering assistance where it might be required, and with the hope that the castaways, whoever they might be, whom Tok-e-Tok was detaining, should accompany us on the return journey.

On the 12th of November we sailed from Takow in an open fishing-boat, and, coasting along the western shore of the island in a southerly direction, we came next morning to Hong-kang, a small straggling village inhabited by Chinese, who live by fishing and by trading with the neighbouring half-castes and savages, with whom they seem to be on friendly terms. Firewood, large loads of which come down from the interior on carts drawn by buffaloes, appears to be the principal article of export. Deer-horns and sinews are also to some extent exported, and the small quantity of rice which finds its way out of the place is said to have a whiter and large grain than that raised in any other part of the island. Leaving our boat at Hong-kang we continued our southerly course on foot, and proceeded along the base of the magnificent range of mountains which here skirts the sea, through a country thickly covered with brushwood, and apparently uninhabited. On either side of us, Nature, in its grandest and most sublime attitude, reigned supreme: on our right lay the open sea, stretching away to the distant western horizon; on our left rose the massive hills, clad to their very summits with primeval forests, and our path lay through a close jungle, which is said to afford cover for wild animals of various kinds. The savages frequently hunt in this neighbourhood, and occasionally lie in wait here for any unfortunate wayfarer who may happen, for any reason, to be obnoxious to them. No half-measure seem to be employed, or expected, by the savages whilst at war with the Hakkas; quarrels are constantly occurring between them, and, as they are far from the reach of any lawful authority, the *lex talionis* is their only guide and arbiter. When a quarrel takes place, and lives are lost, which not unfrequently happens, more lives must be taken, and these murders call again for fresh reprisals, so that the country is almost always in a state of war. Hence the very coolies who accompanied us from Hong-kang were armed to the teeth; and when we emerged from the jungle, and came once more to a populated region in the neighbourhood of Chia-siang, we found that all the inhabitants, from the sturdy peasant at his plough to the youngest herd-boy in the fields, were armed with matchlocks, spears, or bows. The Chinese settlers have, therefore, to carry on their industrial pursuits with fear and trembling; and the soil, in consequence, even in the immediate vicinity of towns, is not nearly in such a high state of cultivation as it is capable of becoming under more favourable auspices. Chia-siang, or Loong-kiao, as it is sometimes called, is a partly walled town, inhabited by the descendants of some Fokhien immigrants, who settled down here some two centuries ago. Many of the neighbouring Pei-po-hwans, or aborigines of the plains, come to Chia-siang to trade; and in this place, goods of foreign and Chinese manufacture, as well as all kinds of savage curiosities, matchlocks, swords, embroidered jackets and pouches, belts of silver filagree work, &c., are exposed for sale. It may be mentioned here that Loong-kiao Bay affords a capital anchorage for vessels in the north-east monsoon. A few *li* further south lies Hia-liao, a village picturesquely and comfortably situated on the shores of Loong-kiao Bay, and the most southerly of all the villages inhabited by Chinese. Here, as indeed at all the other places we visited we were received with the most marked hospitality and kindness. Our host happened to be an old friend of Tok-e-Tok, the savage chief, and next morning he deputed his son

to act as our escort to the savage territory. The scenery along the road between Hia-liao and the hills is grand in the extreme: a great portion of the ground is uncultivated, but it is thickly covered with tropical plants growing in wild luxuriance; the plantain, wild pine, and feathery bamboo, all add their beauty to the scene, while here and there the graceful areca-palm rears its long tender stem, with its ornamental tuft of leaves at the top. In the neighbourhood of the hamlets through which we passed, we noticed a few patches of millet, sweet potatoes, &c.; but the nearer we drew to the savage dominions, the wilder became the scenery, and the less frequently did we meet with cultivation of any kind. The hamlet themselves are generally embowered in foliage: long stately bamboos clustering round the dwellings, and the houses, as a rule, are clean and tolerably well provided. The people are most profuse in their hospitality: everywhere we were not only invited to sit down, but food and drink were almost invariably offered to us. It was interesting to observe the gradual disappearance of the true Chinese type of countenance the farther we penetrated into the hills; the greatest difference was noticeable in the women, of whom the last true Chinese type was observed at Hia-liao. As far as appearance and manners go, both men and women seemed to be all the better for the admixture of savage blood: the men appeared to be all the more honest, brave and generous; the women more beautiful, natural, and dignified.

Towards evening we came in view of the Pacific Ocean, and the valley in which Tok-e-Tok resides was also pointed out to us. Here the real savage hunting-grounds commence. Cultivation is no longer visible; vast prairies covered with thick, waving grass, but which in civilized hands might be made to teem with useful vegetation, stretch away far as the eye can see, and the neighbouring lofty peaks are thickly covered, up to their very summits, with venerable forests, where the wild deer, as well as game of a more formidable nature, are said to abound.

In the course of our journey through the hills, we passed one of those strange phenomena, by no means uncommon in Formosa, a bright flame jutting out of the hard-baked earth. It was shown to us as a volcano; but it was quite evident that the fire was caused by the ignition, chance or otherwise, of the vapour issuing from a petroleum spring existing underneath. The frequency of this spectacle proves the existence of another mine of wealth as yet undeveloped in this island.

We arrived about sunset at Tok-e-Tok's residence: a long one-storied building, the central portion of which is some feet higher than the rest of the house; the walls are built of mud-bricks, the floors are hard and dry, and the house is divided into half-a-dozen compartments, separated by partitions of bamboo and mud-plaster. A permanent screenwork of bamboo runs along the entire frontage from the ground to the projection of the roof, about three feet from the main wall forming a protection against wind and heat, and leaving a covered passage, like a verandah, between the doors of the principal apartments. The rooms are without ceilings, but the inner portion of the roof is very neatly and artistically finished with dried grass and strips of bamboo. No ornament of any kind was noticeable about this savage palace, except the few skulls of various wild animals suspended near the principal entrance; none of the trappings of sovereignty were visible, nothing in fact, to be seen which of itself went in any way to prove that we rested beneath the roof of the Chief of the Eighteen Southern Tribes.

Most of the savages, we were told, were away on a hunting expedition, and the Chief himself was engaged in the settlement of a brawl which had taken place between two of his subordinate clans. In the mean time we were shown to the house where the shipwrecked Pei-po-hwans were detained, and the intense delight which our appearance gave these poor people was enough of itself to recompense us for our lengthened journey. No doubt they looked upon our arrival, after fifteen days' suspense as to their ultimate fate, as the harbinger of hope, and the almost certain presage of their speedy liberation.

Before returned to the Chief's house we had an opportunity—which we did not seek for a second time—of seeing a savage work himself up almost to the killing point. We were just about to leave, when two or three Koa-luts—the tribe which perpetrated the *Rover* tragedy—appeared upon the scene, apparently the worse for liquor. One of them, as wild a looking specimen of humanity as it has ever been my lot to see, became, apparently without cause, momentarily more excited, and at last drew his sword, and rushed violently about, brandishing it and plunging it into the ground, shrieking and foaming at the mouth all the time. Knowing as we did, that there was a strong difference of opinion amongst the savages as to the advisability of taking off strange heads that might happen to come in their way, we did not feel particularly comfortable as we walked away with this wild Koa-lut performing a war-dance at our heels; and our composure was by no means strengthened when, on venturing upon a look behind, we found that the man had got his bow and

arrows in readiness, and was only being soothed and kept under by a woman, possibly his wife. Untrustworthy and fickle as the savage temper is, especially when inflamed by drink, there may have been a little danger to us here: but, from that moment until we left the savages, we met with nothing but uniform kindness and patriarchal hospitality, and even this wild Koa-lut himself became most friendly with us before our departure.

On our return to Tok-e-Tok's house, we found that dinner had been prepared for us: venison, pork, and excellent rice formed the principal dishes, and a very good species of samshoo, distilled from the sweet potato, was served out to us by some of the ladies of the Tok-e-Tok's household. I was astonished, not so much at their hospitality, for we were prepared to meet with that, as at their natural refinement of feeling and manner. Profuse apologies were constantly being offered for the scantiness of their fare, and the lowliness of their entertainment generally; and when a crowd of curious members of both sexes had assembled round the door to gaze upon and watch us at our meal, they were quickly dispersed and chid for their want of manners. In various other ways, too, we were surprised to find a considerateness and a rough politeness amongst these "savages" which might have done credit to many a civilized and more ostentatious people. After dinner, we adjourned to the principal apartment,—Tok-e-Tok's drawing-room in fact,—and, squatting down amongst our newly acquired friends, we soon managed to make ourselves quite at home. We smoked socially together, and chatted away through our Chinese interpreter; and when our hosts discovered that we desired to hear them sing, they unhesitatingly burst into melody. They gave us several songs, all of them sung with the natural voice, in a minor key, and, although rather monotonous and droning, occasionally containing some really quaint melody and musical pathos. Congreve says "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast;" and these rude vocalists, who could become on occasions fierce and cruel as tigers, yielded to the gentle influence of the muse, and appeared to us as quiet and tractable as little children. In fact, with the one exception already alluded to, we saw little of the savage temperament amongst Tok-e-Tok's people; and if we had to complain of any peculiarity of their character, it would be of their too expressed kindness and hospitality—qualities which we do not usually associate with uncultivated taste. Your thorough-paced savage is a creature *sui generis*. He has his good and bad qualities; but the former are all his own, for they are not all prominent amongst the Hakka, with whom he principally comes in contact, whilst the latter may in a great measure be attributed to the various vitiating circumstances which surround him.

Like most uncultivated people, the savages look upon life as a mere bagatelle, and take it as lightly as other men do their dinners. But we ought to remember what Professor Huxley has somewhere said, that "in the early ages of the world, the first impulse of man was, not to love his neighbour, but to eat him;" and when we consider that there is, as far as we can ascertain, a total absence of cannibalism amongst this primitive people, and that they are even showing a disposition abandon their inclination to slaughter, wantonly, strangers who give them no grounds for provocation, we may safely infer that they have made, at all events, some progress, however slight on the road to enlightenment and civilization. There is still, of course, very much room for improvement, but the germs of a fine people are to be found amongst them. As a race, they possess physical advantages which are not shared by their Chinese neighbours; and this is owing, doubtless, in some measure, to that "struggle for existence" which must take place amongst savage races, to a more palpable extent than amongst civilized people. The men are all straight, well-formed, and vigorous; the women approach as closely to the perfection of the "mortal mixture of Earth's mould" as it is possible to conceive. However much the fact is to be regretted, there are no doctors or patent medicines amongst the savages, to enable the weak and sickly to survive; and, in their almost daily conflicts, the strong men of course conquer, and the weak go to the wall.

The Southern savages mix more with the Chinese—Hakkas principally—than do the tribes farther north, and they have so far adapted themselves to the customs of their conquerors as to wear the "pig-tail," and shave their heads. The most remarkable peculiarity about their appearance is the large piece of wood or shell with is fitted into the lobe of the ear, giving an unusually large and intensely ugly aspect to the organ of hearing. The men wear neat, tightly-fitting, embroidered jackets; and the nether portion of their dress is a scantily-cut piece of embroidered cloth, which goes rather more than half-way round the waist, and extends downward to about the middle of the thigh. The dress of the women is particularly modest and becoming, and is well calculated to show to advantage their graceful figures. The style of arranging their luxuriant hair is an improvement on the Chinese mode, and approximates, to a considerable extent, to some of our European fashions. We did not notice a single bad face amongst the

many women we saw, and their features would be most striking, were it not for the repulsive appearance the constant chewing of betel-nut gives to their lips and teeth.

Betel-nut chewing is practised to a very large extent amongst the savages of Formosa, as it is amongst all the Malay and Polynesian races. The old and young of both sexes alike indulge in this fascinating narcotic; and, when people meet, it is the custom to open out their pouches, where the "materials" are kept, and offer a "chew" with an off-hand grace which would put many of our snuff-takers of by-gone days to the blush. The preparations for chewing are simple enough: some leaves of the betel-pepper *Charicia Belle*, are smeared with a lime formed of calcined shells, and the nut is then neatly folded in the leaf, and placed in the mouth. The pleasant effects of this masticatory performance, not having been to any extent, if at all, experimentally investigated by Europeans, cannot with accuracy be pronounced upon; but there certainly must be a considerable amount of fascination in it, when so many millions of people, scattered up and down the Pacific, chew it almost constantly, from their cradle to the grave. No other narcotic, except perhaps tobacco, is so extensively used. It is difficult to discover, even from the chewers themselves, what the particular pleasure obtained really is. They say, generally, that the process promotes flow of saliva, and lessens the propensity to perspire freely; that it imparts an agreeable odour to the breath, secures the teeth, cleanses the gums, and cools the mouth. It stains the lips and teeth red, and thus gives an appearance to the chewers highly disgusting to European taste; but the natives, no doubt, consider it ornamental and *à la mode*. It is possible that the exhilarating and agreeable effects may arise from the chemical action of the lime and saliva upon the ingredients of both nut and leaf.

On the morning after our arrival, we had an interview with Tok-e-Tok concerning the main object of our visit. The Chief, who is a tall, active, robust man of sixty or thereabouts, was surrounded by his principal advisers, and received us very graciously. We all took our seats on benches, without any ceremony; and, before the proceedings had been regularly opened, an old woman went about the room offering a cup of samshoo to be sipped by each one, and muttering all the time a sort of chant or monologue—probably an incantation—to ward off evil influences from our conclave. We were speedily informed that the shipwrecked people were at liberty to depart, the Chief only claiming an amount of dollars to cover the expenses, he said, that had been incurred during their detention; and, as we did not consider the sum exorbitant under the circumstances, we took upon ourselves the responsibility of guaranteeing it to him, in the event of his continuing to treat the castaways with forbearance, and restoring them to liberty when the proper messenger should arrive with the money. Business over, we expressed our desire to depart without further delay; but the Chief lent a deaf ear to our entreaties, and actually compelled us to remain and share a feast with him. No sooner had our reluctant consent been obtained, than a wild whoop was raised, and every savage, with his bow and arrows, rushed off to share in the destruction of the animals which were to form the principal attraction of our banquet. In a few minutes they all returned, bringing with them a supply sufficient to regale the entire tribe, and the cutting up and cooking were forthwith entered upon in a highly artistic style. The feast at last commenced, and we were honoured with benches and a table, while Tok-e-Tok and his subordinates squatted in two parallel rows upon the floor. The spoils resulting from former raids must have been carefully ransacked, for silver spoons and forks were produced on our behalf. All the tit-bits of the slaughtered animals were reserved for us; in fact, every effort that could possibly be made was exercised to render us comfortable and happy. At the end of the repast, we managed to get away with some difficulty; and, accompanied by the Manila man, we started on our return journey. Many of our kind entertainers escorted us some distance along the road; and a wild valedictory shout, which found many an echo amongst the surrounding hills, was the *congé* we received, on our departure from the territory of Tok-e-Tok.

It only remains to be told, that the savage Chief treated with kindness the Pei-po-hwans we left in his keeping; and when, owing to the news we brought back to Takow, that some Chinese subjects were temporarily detained among the savages, the local authorities despatched messengers with the requisite funds to Tok-e-Tok, the people were at once handed over, and subsequently reached Taiwan-foo in safety, from whence it is to be hoped, they easily found their way to the homes in the north.

CLIMATE.—During the prevalence of the north-east monsoon—i.e. from October to May—the climate of South Formosa is very salubrious, the temperature being similar to that of Italy and the south of France.

Takow is on a narrow strip of land, between a large lagoon and the sea; fully sheltered from the north and east by a high hill, situate at the northern part of the narrow entrance to the harbour, called Ape's Hill, on account of the large number of large apes inhabiting its rocky sides.

This settlement enjoys the full force of the south-west mon-

soon; and although the hot season is a long one, the thermometer seldom, if ever, exceeds 90° or 92° Fahrenheit.

I believe that no port south of Tientsin can boast of such a moderate maximum temperature. It is certain that the winter here is milder than at other ports,—too mild, in fact, for the robust; but, for the weak and consumptive, it might afford a very fair substitute for the health-resorts of the Mediterranean.

To the indolent, the intemperate, and the sedentary, the prolonged heat is most enervating and dangerous; but to a moderate man, who will take the trouble to find occupation and take exercise, no tropical climate could be more healthy and enjoyable. A week or two of heavy rain in the summer is all the rain that falls near the coast; while, only a few miles inland, it rains and thunders every afternoon from July till September.

The city of Taiwan-foolies very low, and some distance from the sea. It therefore gets but little of the summer breeze, and that little, after it has been heated by passing over a desolate, uncultivated plain. The city is, consequently, in summer time exceedingly sultry and unhealthy.

I should here mention, that while vessels can visit Takow at any season during the year, Anping, the port of Taiwan-foo, being only an open roadstead, is closed, during the south-west monsoon, to foreign and native craft.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL."

TOKIO, March 27th, 1874.

SIR,—While perfectly willing to bear whatever censure, or even social stigma, may attach to one who frankly expresses his convictions, I cannot allow to pass for "facts" the statements set forth in the article signed "An American" in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of March 21st, 1874.

Your correspondent asserts that I put forth as my desire and advice "That the teaching of Christianity should be strictly excluded from all the educational institutions of the country; and that even incidental allusions to it in the text-books of the schools are pernicious."

I have stated that I hold "The teaching of theology, be it Shinto or Christian, to be entirely outside of the province of the government of a state." Further, I believe the use of a bad text-book to be "pernicious," not because it may have references to the Christian religion in it, but simply because it causes a waste of the pupil's time. I think that to use a poor text-book, simply because it may contain some religious phrases which the teacher hopes to smuggle into the minds of his scholars, is neither honest, noble or Christian.

Your correspondent has put a construction on my language wholly unwarranted. I do not believe that allusions to the Christian religion in text-books are "pernicious." On the contrary, they may be, and many of them are, very good and often extremely beneficial. Your correspondent makes an assertion concerning a certain omission in the constitution of the United States, which, however well it may sound as an expression of sentiment, is not borne out by historic fact. "An American" says the "omission [of the acknowledgment of religion and of the name of God] . . . was not the result of enlightened Christian or even moral convictions, but arose from the very natural impulses, that, under the circumstances and the peculiarity of the case, prompted to the most extreme measures for the separation of Church and State, and was mainly owing to the atheistical views of some of the framers of that instrument."

Here again I am at a loss to surmise how any American could commit himself to such a statement. Let us examine history.

Forty names were attached to the original draft of the Constitution of the United States, as "Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, in the year of OUR LORD, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the twelfth." Of these forty not one man was or is known to have been an "atheist," or to have held "atheistical views," while the large majority of them were members of evangelical Christian churches, and were known to be men of prayer and devout life. The delegate from Pennsylvania, Benjamin Franklin, is supposed, with good reason, to have rejected certain portions of the Bible, and to have held views not altogether orthodox. Neither Jefferson nor Adams—men who held opinions similar to Franklin—were members of the convention.

After long discussion, the Constitution was drafted and sent to the legislatures of the various states for ratification. There it was again discussed *seriatim*, and in less than one year it was adopted by the number of states requisite to insure its validity. So far from the "omission" of the name of God being supplied, the Constitution was adopted as it was, and when the first Congress under the new Constitution met, new amendments were made to the instrument; the first being as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," etc.

I may be permitted to doubt whether "The public sentiment is against such an omission," or that it was "a grave mistake." That "earnest and persistent efforts" to have it inserted have been made is true. Among those most active and prominent in the movement is the Director of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, at whose suggestion and efforts in Washington the motto "In God we trust" was stamped on some of later coins. The same city is the headquarters of the movement referred to, and a paper called the *Christian Statesman* is its organ. That the movement is not supported by the American people at large, I, as well as any one who has paid attention to the subject, know full well. No influential independent journal, society, or church denomination, upholds the measure, though many good and earnest people desire to see it carried out.

So far from believing the omission to have been a "grave mistake," I, with many other of my countrymen, believe it to have been the result of sound wisdom, enlightened statesmanship, and the fruit of sincere Christian faith and hope, that believed that true religion is always compromised by any kind of alliance with the state. Further, I believe the framers of the American Constitution had learned, after long struggles and bitter experience, that complete toleration, though the "last virtue of civilization," is the best. And their wisdom is justified of their children. Our revolutionary fathers detested the idea of state churches, religious tests, political priests, titles, or taxes for the support of religion. What is the result? Can any Christian country be pointed out in which religion is more universally professed, respected, or supported, or where the men attend church more regularly? Does any nation send out more missionaries to heathen lands, or support more at home? Is there any Christian country in which the machinery for the diffusion of religion among the masses is more extensive than in the United States? Has any country in the nineteenth century resisted better the encroachments of infidelity on the one hand and Ultramontanism on the other? What say the returned European delegates to the Evangelical Alliance Convention? What says Goldwin Smith, the Englishman whose criticisms of American institutions are so severe, especially in his later utterances. One and all, they acquit the Americans of being an irreligious people, and many of them are outspoken in favour of secular education and the complete toleration of which the people of the United States are so proud. Further, the Japanese have their own critic and judge, and the observations of Mr. Mori abundantly show that true religion is fostered by non-interference of the government.

Concerning secular education in India, I must reiterate my tribute of praise to the British Government for having no religious teachers in their employ in India, and for refraining with magnanimity from compelling a conquered race to accept their creed. I consider an "educated infidel" vastly better than an ignorant pagan, and I believe by the present educational policy in India England is doing more for the spread of true religion than if she had an established church, or commanded that theology should be taught in the Government Schools.

Not wishing to press your columns, I refrain from further argument. Personally, I sincerely hope that the Japanese Government will desist from all attempts to propagate any form of religion, and will give to every child in the land a good secular education. The same logic that justifies "An American" in the exhibition of zeal which characterizes the last paragraph of his letter, or that by which "Christian Statesmen" strenuously uphold the right and duty of a Christian state to acknowledge, support, or promulgate the Christian religion, would justify the Japanese in supporting and promulgating the Shintô religion.

What I, as one who cherishes the Christian hope, (and who

am, I trust, a well-wisher of the Japanese nation,) hope for, is this: that the Japanese Government may abandon all attempts to promulgate theological tenets in any form, or to support any religious teachers or institutions out of the public funds. Further, I plead for full and free religious toleration in Japan. I would urge that all religious teachers have freedom to teach and proselytize, but that no foreign missionary or religious teacher should have the slightest political jurisdiction over his converts; that no property should be held by ecclesiastics, either foreign or native; that there should be no "consecrated ground;" that marriage should be a civil contract; that all religious teachers, whether from Russia, France, or America, should be treated as foreigners and foreigners only, who have no special privileges on account of their order or profession; and finally, that for ever, throughout Japan, "civil rights should have no dependence on religious opinions."

I sincerely trust that those who do me the honour of reading this communication will judge the opinions set forth as a whole. For the correction of mis-statements, or any distortions of facts, if such exist, I shall be thankful.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM E. GRIFFIS.

Law & Police.

IN H. B. M.'s PR. VINCLAL COURT.

Before Mr. Acting-Assistant Judge N. J. HANNEN.

Saturday, March 29th, 1874.

COCKING & SINGLETON vs. P. & O. S. N. Co.

The decision in this case was delivered by His Honour this morning.

The point in dispute was the liability of defendants for the non-delivery of a parcel of goods of which plaintiffs were the consignees. The goods were shipped at Southampton on board the Co's steamer *Columbian*, and were to be carried under their white bill of lading from Southampton to Yokohama, deliverable at the latter port to order.

His Honour read the following decision:—

The package in question, marked "C & S in triangle, H under." No. 1 or 2, arrived in Yokohama by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Madras*, on the 10th day of August, 1873; remained on board that steamer until the 16th, and was then transferred to the *Tiptree*, the P. & O. Co.'s coal hulk, which they are in the habit of using for storing cargo not claimed before the departure of the ship by which it arrives.

On the 11th August and subsequent days the defendants had the following advertisement inserted in the local newspapers. [The P. & O. Co.'s usual advertisement was here read.]

On or before the 6th of September the package in question was missing, and has never since been found by defendants or plaintiffs. Previous to the loss of the goods no notice other than that to be obtained from the advertisement before set out was given by the defendants to the plaintiffs of the arrival of the goods.

Subsequent to the loss of the goods, the defendants gave notice to the plaintiffs that a package marked as before mentioned had arrived by the *Madras*; but the plaintiffs appear not to have received the bill of lading until after such notice was given. On the 6th day of October, the plaintiffs presented the bill of lading for the goods in question, and received a package of goods other than that to which the bill of lading related, and for which package they have since handed the defendants the bill of lading.

The goods in question have never been delivered to the plaintiffs.

No custom was proved at the trial as to the course adopted by shipowners when goods remain unclaimed upon the departure or re-loading of a ship; but there are bonded warehouses where such goods may be placed, and it was proved that many shipowners advertised that they would make use of them for the purpose of storing goods unclaimed by a certain day.

The value of the goods at the time the plaintiffs first discovered that they were missing was sworn to by one of the plaintiffs as \$750; and there was no evidence to contradict this.

Sitting as a jury, I find that the facts above set out were proved; and I have now to consider what should be the judgment of the Court upon the facts so proved.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that the defendants were liable on the following grounds:—

1.—That no notice of the arrival of the cargo shipped per *Colum-*

bian, or of this specific article, was given to the plaintiffs, either by advertisement or otherwise.

2.—That the goods on being taken out of the ship which brought them should have been stored in the bonded warehouse.

3.—That the package was lost by the gross negligence of the defendants.

With regard to this last point, I may at once say that no gross negligence on the part of the defendants was proved.

On behalf of the defendants it was contended that they were not liable, on the following grounds:—

1.—That there was no duty on the part of the master or owners to give notice to the consignee of the arrival of the ship or goods; but that if there was such a duty, then the advertisement before set out was sufficient notice to the consignees of the arrival of the goods in question.

2.—That immediately after the 16th of August they became involuntary bailees, and were only liable for positive fraud on their part.

3.—That if they were bailees, bound to take reasonable care of the goods, they did take such reasonable care, and were therefore not liable.

4.—That the exception "robbers and thieves" in the bill of lading protected them, even if they were at the time of the loss of goods still in charge of them under the bill of lading.

5.—That the clause, "Consignees or their assigns must be ready to take delivery of goods as soon as the ship is ready to discharge them, otherwise the Company shall be at liberty to land and warehouse or discharge them into a store ship, at the merchant's risk and expense, and shall have a lien thereon for such expense," exempted them from all liability for the loss of the goods after they were placed on board the *Tiptree*.

The case was tried before me on the 11th inst; the plaintiffs conducting their case in person, and citing no authorities. Mr. Dickens appeared for the defendants, and cited "*Coggs v. Bernard*," and the notes to that case, and judgment was reserved.

I have had considerable difficulty in arriving at a confident opinion upon this case; but I have come to the conclusion that there must be judgment for the defendants.

The American authorities seem to support the plaintiffs' first contention, and Mr. Parsons, in his "*Law of Shipping*," volume I., page 224, lays down the doctrine that "in all cases the master is required to give notice to the consignee of the arrival of the vessel, and of his readiness to discharge cargo," giving as his authority "*Golden v. Manning*, 3, Wilson's Report," decided before the year 1873 in the Common Pleas, and referring to a number of other cases, both English and American. But this doctrine is not to be found in MacLachlan or Abbott; and although there is nothing in either of those works to show directly that such a duty does not exist, the fact that neither, while devoting considerable attention to "The duties of the Master," mentions any such duty as this, goes far in itself to suggest that the rule of English law differs from the American. Here is a passage in MacLachlan, at p. 446, which favours the contention of the defendants, but on consideration it does not seem quite applicable. The author is there speaking of the liability of the charter for demurrage under the bill of lading, and he says, "If the time has been lost through ignorance of the ship's arrival, yet that is no excuse for the defendant, who is bound to watch for it, and is not entitled to notice." That being the case of a charter; and not of a consignee of goods in a general ship, the rule might be grounded upon different considerations than those which govern the present case. In Harrison's "*Digest*," however, title, "Ship,"—sub-head, "Notice of arrival," there are cases which show that so far as liability to demurrage is concerned, the fact that ship is a general ship will not alter the rule; and in a *Nisi Prius* case, "*Houlder v. General Steam Navigation Company*," the present Lord Chief Justice is reported to have laid down the rule, almost as broadly as the American authorities, but in the very contrary sense.

From the later English authorities, then, it would appear that there is no such rule as the one laid down by Mr. Parsons.

If the consignee is not in general entitled to notice of the arrival of the goods or ship, it was for the plaintiffs to allege and show that under the bill of lading, or by the custom of the port, the consignees in the present case were entitled to such notice. I do not think there is anything in the bill of lading to support such a contention, and such a custom was not made out by the evidence given at the trial. Moreover it would appear from the case "*Stanton v. Austin* and others," L. R. VII, C. P. 651, that the allegation of want of notice in cases where it is material, must be accompanied by an allegation that in consequence of such want of notice the consignees

were unable to take delivery. Now, in the present case there is no such allegation, and, if there had been, it certainly was not made out at the trial.

I consider that it was conclusively proved that the plaintiffs were not in possession of the bill of lading for the goods, or of notice from the consignor that they had been shipped, until after discovery by the defendants of the loss of the package. The want of notice was not, therefore, the cause of their failure to take delivery according to the terms of the bill of lading, and the fact of its not having been given in this case becomes immaterial.

But there may be cases in which the shipowner is bound to give notice, as a consequence of the settled rule that the consignee is entitled to reasonable time and opportunity of coming to the ship's side and taking delivery. [See Smith's L. M., p. 372, and Chity on Contracts, 9th edn., p. 257, on the authority of *Bourne v. Gatliffe*] Now, under the circumstances of a mail steamer known to the whole community to come in at a particular time, bringing the mails and goods shipped not later than a certain known day, it cannot be said that it is the fault of the shipowner if the consignee has not notice of the probable arrival of his goods, and then by the terms of the bill of lading he is bound to be ready to take delivery as soon as the ship is ready to discharge them.

Under the circumstances of the present case I am therefore of opinion that the shipowners were not bound to advertise in the newspapers the arrival of this particular packet of goods; and as the consignees were not known, they could not give notice in any way except by advertisement.

Besides having a reasonable opportunity, the consignee must have a reasonable time for taking delivery: or, in other words, the carrier is bound to keep a reasonable time, at his own risk, for the owner. [See I. S. L. C., p. 222, notes to *Coggs vs. Bernard*] This liability is his liability as a common carrier, which he may limit by the terms of the bill of lading; and it becomes important, therefore, to see in what way the liability of the present defendants has been limited by the bill of lading.

The terms applicable are:—"Consignees, or their assigns, must be ready to take delivery of goods as soon as the ship is ready to discharge them, otherwise the Company shall be at liberty to land and warehouse, or discharge them into a storehouse, at the merchant's risk and expense, and shall have a lien thereon for such expense."

Now, in the case of *Wilson vs. London, Italian & Adriatic S. N. Co.*, 1 L. R. C. P., p. 61, the terms of the bill of lading were very similar. They were as follows:—

"Simultaneously with the ship being ready to unload, the consignee of said goods is hereby bound to be ready to receive same from the ship's side, * * and in default thereof, the master or agent of the ship is hereby authorised to enter the said goods at the Custom House, and land, warehouse, or place them in lighters at the risk and expense of the said consignee, etc."

The ship in that case arrived shortly after noon and began discharging cargo shortly before midnight, and it was never disputed by any one in the case that the consignees were absolutely bound by the words of the bill of lading to be ready simultaneously with the readiness of the ship.

If, then, less than twelve hours is a reasonable time in London, and under the circumstances of that port, and under words very similar to those in the present bill of lading, a Consignee is entitled practically to no time, I am bound to hold that Consignees having had from the 10th to the 16th of August to take delivery of the goods, the defendants had fulfilled the terms of their bill of lading when they transhipped the parcel in question from the *Madras* to the *Tiptree*.

And I find as a fact that this parcel did arrive in the *Madras*, and was on board of her, waiting to be delivered, from the 10th to the 16th (August), and that on the 16th it was transhipped to the *Tiptree*. I am, therefore, of opinion that the extraordinary liability of the defendants in regard to those goods as common carriers, and under the bill of lading, ceased on the 16th; and it remains to consider in what character, and under what liabilities, they held the goods from that day until they were lost.

It was contended by the defendants that they were involuntary gratuitous bailees, and that they were therefore only liable for actual fraud.

I think this contention is too strong. Even if they were involuntary gratuitous bailees they were bound to use reasonable care. But this particular point need not be decided, because I cannot say that they were involuntary bailees.

They were involuntary bailees of the goods from the time when

they took the goods from the *Madras* until they placed them in security; and had they taken them from the ship to store them in the bonded warehouse, and the goods been lost in the landing, without gross negligence, I think they would have been discharged from all liability. But instead of taking them to the bonded warehouse they chose to keep them on board their coal-hulk. They were not, therefore, involuntary bailees.

But they were apparently gratuitous bailees, and the judgment of Lord Holt, in the case of *Coggs v. Bernard*, is very plain upon the liability of such bailees. He says, in describing the various sorts of bailment:—"As to the first sort, where a man takes goods in his custody to keep for the use of the bailor, I shall consider for what things such a bailee is answerable. He is not answerable if they were stolen without any fault in him, neither will a common neglect make him chargeable, but he must be guilty of some gross neglect."

This doctrine has never been questioned, and has been followed in a long series of cases. The latest case I have been able to find which I think in point is *Giblin vs. McMullan*, L. R. P. C. 317. It is a case by a person depositing a box with bankers for safe custody, against the bank for the value of securities extracted from the box by the cashier of the bank. It is not precisely in point, but the principles there laid down seem to apply; and they show that the dicta of Lord Holt the leading case are still law, and on the authority of that case I must hold that as gratuitous bailees, the defendants exercised such care about the custody of the goods as to relieve them from liability for their loss by theft.

In conclusion, as an opportunity may not again occur of stating it judicially, I wish to point out that the Court is dependent on the Consulate for its Law-books, and that the Consulate is entirely unprovided with Reports of any description. It has only a few old editions of common text-books.

The legal practitioners here are always willing to assist the Court by lending any Reports or Text-books they may have, but as these are naturally not very numerous, and the Court does not know exactly what Reports or Text-books can be obtained, it is almost impossible in practice to make any extensive use of them.

I say thus much to excuse the length of time I have frequently been obliged to take before delivering judgment, and the very unsatisfactory method I am compelled by necessity to adopt, of referring in many instances not to original Reports, but to Text-books, the high value of which no one more fully appreciates than I do, but whose dicta are never so valuable and applicable as the cases upon which they based.

There will be judgment for the defendants, with costs.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Vice-Consul MITCHELL.

Tuesday, March 31st, 1874.

Philip Berbis was charged with being drunk and incapable. The evidence of European Constable Connors having been taken, prisoner was fined \$3. with the alternative of 10 days in gaol.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Consul RUSSELL ROBERTSON.

March 28th, 1874.

Alfred Lyne was this morning brought up on remand, charged with having, in the year 1870, embezzled certain stores belonging to H. B. M.'s Control Department.

The case was remanded until Tuesday morning, the 31st, at ten o'clock.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before Mr. Acting Assistant Judge HANNEN.

CRIPPS v. OARGILL.

His Honour gave judgment yesterday in the above case, as follows: "I am of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to prove a new contract between the plaintiff and defendant, to the effect that these deductions should be made.

I am unfortunately unable to believe the plaintiff when he says he knew nothing of these deductions when he went into Hospital. I am convinced that he was perfectly acquainted with them, and was only dissatisfied with the way they had been reckoned up to the date of the last trial between the present parties. Moreover, his signing the pay-sheets with a reservation applying to a deduction different from the one now in dispute concludes him with regard to these deductions, which he did not and never intended to object to altogether. I think the deductions for food, &c. reasonable, and I dismiss the summons."

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.
Before Mr. Acting Assistant Judge HANNEN,
AND A JURY OF FIVE.
Wednesday, April 1st 1874.

RESIKA vs. DANIEL ROBERTS.

Daniel Roberts, otherwise Daniel Robertson, (known as "Ice Cream Bob")—who was committed for trial on February 18th, charged with an assault on a girl named Sono, with intent &c., was this morning put upon his trial.

The Jury consisted of Messrs. Alex. Clarke, James Martin Charles Smith, James Wilson, and B. H. Cook.

Mr. H. S. Wilkinson conducted the prosecution; Prisoner was undefended.

Mr. Hall, Clerk of the Court, read the charges against prisoner, the first that of rape, and the second for assault; prisoner pleaded not guilty to both counts.

Mr. Wilkinson addressed the Jury on the circumstances of the case, going over the particulars briefly.

The evidence of witnesses on both sides was then heard, and Mr. Wilkinson having again addressed the Jury,

His Honour very briefly pointed out their duty, and, after retiring for about 3 minutes, they brought in a verdict of not guilty on the charge of rape.

The second charge, that of assault on same complainant, Sono, was appointed to be heard at two o'clock. On resuming, however, Mr. Wilkinson said that, after hearing the evidence just given, he thought it would be consistent with his duty to the Crown if he withdrew the charge, as he thought it could not be sustained. He would not, therefore, press it.

His Honour concurred. He thought no Jury would convict on the evidence.

The prisoner was therefore discharged.

IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT.

Before Mr. Vice-Consul, GEO. N. MITCHELL,
Tuesday, 31st March, 1874.

Robert Dutton, a man of color, was charged with having committed a nuisance from the platform of a second-class Railway carriage, while the train was in motion; in violation of Regulation No. 8 relating to Railways in Japan, the penalty for which is not to exceed \$25, or 30 days imprisonment.

Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5; in default of which he was locked up.—*Gazette*

Extracts.

THE SUSPENSION OF L'UNIVERS.

After some hesitation the French Government has taken a step which is likely to determine its future policy in the most important of European questions. The well-known *Univers*, the most bitter and unscrupulous, though, it must be admitted, the most able of the clerical journals, has been suspended for two months. The immediate cause is the publication of a Charge by the Bishop of Périgueux, delivered in reply to the late Circular of the Minister of Public Instruction, but all the world is aware that the offence of M. Veuillot's journal is not confined to a single incident or a single number. During the last six months the *Univers* has surpassed itself. There have been momentous controversies, and it has risen with the occasion. The Clerical Party has passed from the most sanguine anticipations to something like despair. In the summer, the *Univers* rhapsodized over the myriads of pilgrims whom a holy fervour was carrying to the wonder-working shrines of France, and it saw in this devotion an outpouring of penitence for political sins. A little later the Fusion came to confirm its predictions. At last Divine grace had touched the hearts even of the Orleanists. All the great world had been converted to the causes of truth, from the Marshall who directed the Executive Power, and whose patriotic intentions could not be too highly praised, to the wavering Deputies of the Right Centre, who began to admit that France must choose between Legitimism and Anarchy. The *Univers* passed into a state of exaltation from which it has not since recovered. There was a joyous insolence in its tone at the time when it thought, in common with a large part of Parisian society, that the return of the King was only a question of days. Let others spare the discomfited and prostrate Republicans; the pious champion of the Church only plied his lash with greater vigour and delight. This period of triumph was fortunately, short-lived. The collapse of the Legitimist scheme was a terrible blow to the *Univers* and its moving spirit. What

might not the staunch friends of the good cause have hoped from a restored Bourbon! However strange it may seem to sober English lookers on, the notion that the accession of Henri V. would lead at no distant time to the overthrow of the "Piedmontese" Monarchy and the re-establishment of the Pope's temporal power pervaded all religious society in France. The priests agitated for this, the politicians intrigued for it, and the pilgrims in their hymn coupled Rome and France in undoubting faith. But at last the vision was dispelled. That soul-destroying compromise, the Seven Years' Presidency, was accepted by statesmen whose devotion had been previously undoubted. The whole spirit of the Government was changed. The second Cabinet of Marshal MacMahon might call itself Conservative, but the *Univers* was not to be deceived. On the vital point the Government was unsound. Men of horrible moderation had made their way into it, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs especially was known to be desirous of living in peace with Italy. The consequence has been that the Clerical organ and the Party with which it is associated have shown a manifest disposition to embarrass the Government. Perhaps they would not overthrow it with the chance of bringing the Liberals into power, but they do not scruple to discredit it with the more zealous Conservatives, and to keep it in constant apprehension of some side blow from its nominal supporters, hoping to convince the Duc de Broglie that his influence in the Assembly and the country cannot be secure without Clerical support.

Thus we may assume that the Government has been not indisposed to make the *Univers* feel the weight of its hand. If even no exceptional circumstance had occurred, the Ministers of Marshal MacMahon might desire to disengage themselves from an ill-mannered faction, which the elections had proved to be eminently unpopular in the country. They are aware how much is gained by a bold impartiality, and they may well believe that few Frenchmen of any Party would learn without a secret complacency that M. Veuillot had drawn on himself the correction which he had so often applauded when applied to his Liberal contemporaries. But the recent publications of the French Bishops have given the Government valid reasons for interference. It is useless to speculate whether these holy personages have obeyed some directions emanating from Rome or Paris, or whether they have yielded to the impulses of their own zeal, each endeavouring to outdo his fellow in the fervour of his harangues. Whatever the cause, the fact is certain that they have never shown so much animosity against the Italian kingdom as since power in France has slipped away from their Party. The Bishops are too closely connected with political society for these utterances to pass unnoticed. The chief members of their order were legislators a few years since, and may be again whenever a Second Chamber is established. They are in relation with the leaders of the Conservative Party in their respective dioceses, and at critical times are in a condition to ask concessions in return for support. They have an abiding influence, which is little changed whether France be Empire, Kingdom, or Republic. The late publications have been significant through a general similarity of tone and seeming purpose. The Pastoral of a Bishop is an official utterance, the manifesto of an important public personage. No wonder, then, that the Bishops compromised the Government. The Italians are with good right susceptible. For years they have been forced to keep up a great army at a cost almost ruinous to the State, and all in view of the machinations of the Ultramontane Party in Europe to undo the work of the last fifteen years. They cannot tell what a month may bring forth. With a political system constantly in process of transformation, and with a Government of which no one can say from what principles it sprang and to what it is tending, France naturally disquiets the still imperfectly fused Italian kingdom. The substantial result has been that the French Government felt it incumbent to repudiate and rebuke the episcopal manifestoes, and this has been done in the Circular lately issued by the Minister of Public Instruction.

In the meant time another and a more formidable Power had its eye on the doings of the French Ultramontanes. The German Government will not remain indifferent when irritants are thus systematically applied to the temper of the French people. In Germany every other question is swallowed up in that which regards the relations of the State to the Roman Church. It is no longer a controversy; it is a war. Whoever may be responsible for the character which the struggle has now assumed, it is certain the priestly order in Germany and a great multitude of its followers are hostile to the whole political organization of their country. The bolder of these are not afraid to look to Paris. If they would shrink from avowing even to their confidants that they desire to see a French Army on German soil, they would admit that they look to the

combined influence of the French Government and the Pope to rescue them from the domination of Prussia. The Ultramontanes have made a strenuous effort in the German elections, and have succeeded, if not to the extent of their own wishes, at least better than their opponents expected. Prince Bismarck has a majority, but it is not overwhelming. The Ultramontane Party can hold up its head in the Imperial Legislature, and demand the consideration of States and Nations. The Emperor's Government would be much changed in spirit if it permitted its discontented subjects to look to a kindred Party beyond the Rhine. It has associated itself in its usual prompt and decisive manner with the opinions of the Italian Government, and allowed the French Cabinet to understand that the course taken by the Episcopate is dangerous to a good understanding between the two countries. The Circular of M. de Fourtou did not remove the dissatisfaction of the German Government, and this is intelligible enough, for if the Bishops have moderated their language, they have not changed its tenour; and as for their allies in the Press, they are more aggressive than ever. The indomitable *Univers*, of course, took the lead, having become wholly regardless of the opinion or the interests of a Government which could reprove Ultramontane Bishops, however mildly. But the Government has at last acted with decision against the Clerical Party, and we are glad to believe that by so doing it has removed a chief cause of embarrassment and settled the policy of France. If ever the suspension of a journal can be justifiable, the *Univers* has merited its fate. This act has been supplemented by a voluntary statement by the Duc Decazes in the Assembly. Anticipating the interpellation of M. du Temple, the Minister of Foreign Affairs declared the sentiments and the policy of the French Government with regard to Italy. What he said is a more manly and outspoken version of Mr. de Fourtou's Circular. The Minister of Public Instruction wrote to the Bishops in terms of excessive consideration. The Duc Decazes speaks to the world, which likes plain and positive declarations. He also knows that frankness will do his Government no harm, since it is a quality of which it has made little display as yet. The remarkable address which he pronounced yesterday in the Assembly will be read with satisfaction in every capital in Europe.

GERMAN RIVALRY IN TRADE.

The complaint that Englishmen are being displaced by Germans in all manner of commercial enterprise has evidently a great deal of truth in it. As soon as it has been publicly made it is repeated with so much unanimity and from so many quarters as to shut out the notion that it is the offspring of a mere isolated alarm. Commercial men may not always be good hands at diagnosis, but they are rarely mistaken as to the existence of unfavourable symptoms. They say that the number of German firms doing business in England is increasing; that the number of German firms doing business in foreign countries the trade of which has hitherto been monopolized by England is increasing; that the number of German clerks in the employ of English firms, whether in this country or abroad, is increasing; and from all these things, taken together, they infer that the mercantile supremacy of England is seriously threatened. In estimating how much truth there is in this reasoning there is one very obvious caution to be attended to. A wide distinction must be drawn between injury to English commercial houses and injury to English commerce. This is especially the case as regards German houses doing business in England. It is natural enough that an English merchant should dislike to see one English name after another disappear from the London or Liverpool directory, and their places filled by Germans whom he remembers as clerks in these same offices, or as adventurers just beginning business under all the disadvantages incident to new comers. But it does not follow that the country suffers by the change. On the contrary, it may be a gain that it is able to attract to itself so much new blood. When the Huguenots came over to England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, there were many heart-burnings, no doubt, among the English who saw new industries introduced, and old industries revived, by the skill and energy of the foreigners. But it was England which received the Huguenots, not France which expelled them, that reaped the ultimate benefit of their migration, and there is no reason why the voluntary arrival of Germans in the nineteenth century should not exert an influence similar in some respects to the involuntary arrival of Frenchmen in the seventeenth century. No matter whether the heads of the firm be English or German, employment is equally given to English workmen, duties are equally paid to the English customs, commodities are equally cheapened for English consumers. Business done in England cannot

be other than a benefit to Englishmen, and so long as London and Liverpool remain there will be natural advantages on our side which the utmost activity of foreign settlers can but utilize and develop.

The rivalry of German enterprise in foreign countries is more serious, though even here it would be necessary to know all the particulars of the business done before assigning their respective shares of injury to the country and to the individual merchant. But that the rivalry exists, and that it promises to produce considerable, if not formidable results, may be taken as certain. It then becomes a question how far the causes to which it is due are removable or irremovable. One of them at all events, and that an important one, is removable. The inferior education of young English merchants as compared with young German merchants is only one instance of that generally low standard of secondary education in this country which does so much mischief in various ways. We have an admirable system of classical education, but our non-classical education is often very little better than that which Mr. Bottles described to Arminius von Thunder ten Tronck as having made him what he was. In this respect, however, things are slowly improving. It is coming by degrees to be understood that the principles and methods of sound education can be equally well applied to the teaching of different classes of subjects, and that there is no need for learning to be a mere process of superficial cram, because the language learned is modern and not ancient, or the mathematics applied and not pure. Still, it would only be encouraging false hopes if we were to say that by bringing the English clerk up to the level of the German clerk in point of education the superiority of the latter would be annihilated. The causes of that superiority lie deeper than a mere passing characteristic of two sets of young men. In the first place, there is the difference of habits; and, though habits may be modified by education, education alone will not revolutionize them. A poor man has many more inducements to be industrious than a rich man. Sometimes, of course, extraordinary energy will put the rich man on a level with the poor man even in industry, but it is not safe to calculate on it. Now as a body German young men are very much poorer than English young men; their way of life is more frugal; they have less money to spend, and by consequence not so many ways in which they desire to spend it. One effect of this is that they have much fewer inducements to waste time. They have not the means of enjoying themselves at present even if they stayed away from business, and the road to future enjoyment lies through devotion to business. Another effect is that they are tempted abroad by offers which would have no attraction for an Englishman. The pay in the German houses in the East, for example, is probably exceedingly small—so small that an English clerk would reject it as not enough to outweigh the risks and discomfort incident to life in an unhealthy climate and an uncivilized community. But a German measures it by the still lower pay which he can get in his own country, and by the poor prospects which are open to him there. Judged by this standard, it has abundant attractions for him, just as similar offers had for Scotchmen in the last century. Unless England becomes as poor as Germany, it is hard to see how this difference between the two countries can be removed.

Another reason for the recent rapid growth of German commercial enterprise is to be found in the circumstances of the German people. Englishmen sometimes speak as though commercial energy were something quite different from all other kinds of energy—something incommunicable to other nations, and vested in the English nation by a kind of perpetual patent. This is a wholly false theory of national greatness. One nation may be more successful than another in particular lines, but the chances are that in whatever lines a nation is great it will be the greatest in all of them at the same time. It has been so with England, for the first great burst of maritime enterprise under Elizabeth coincided with a period of extraordinary political and literary eminence, and the second, at the early part of this century, coincided with, or immediately followed upon, our greatest political and military achievement—the single-handed contest with Napoleon. The same thing seems likely to hold good of Germany. After centuries of nominal dignity and real weakness she has become by the war of 1870 the first of European Powers, and there is something in the very atmosphere of this sudden greatness which is calculated to stimulate the activity of her people to an extraordinary degree. Wherever and in whatever pursuit they find themselves, they feel that they have a great name to maintain—a name which is not a mere matter of history and tradition, but which, however, young they may be, has been made in their own day, and if not by themselves, at least by their own fathers and brothers. We see no chance of

this source of superior enterprise being again possessed by England until she learns by experience that the road to lasting commercial success does not lie through an exclusive devotion to commercial considerations.

Another and yet more remote explanation of the fact under consideration lies in the difference between the social systems of the two countries. In Germany feudal ideas are still strong, and the boundary line between the mercantile and the aristocratic class is very strongly marked. There the maxim, "once a merchant always a merchant," is to a great extent true. The mere fact that a man has become wealthy does not raise him—does not even raise his descendants—to any corresponding political or social rank. The consequence is that a family which has won great distinction in commerce has no inducement to turn away from it. The field of its original enterprise remains the field of its highest ambition. In England, on the contrary, the founders of great commercial houses are assailed by the rival attractions of politics, of society, of country life. If they themselves are proof against the temptation, the probability is that their sons are not. Consequently a great deal of mercantile experience and of mercantile daring goes off just when it is at its highest development, to other pursuits. If Mr. Gladstone or Lord Northbrook or the late Sir Robert Peel had been Germans, they would still have been at the head of the firms founded by their fathers or grandfathers. The country has gained by the transfer but commerce has lost.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S POLICY

REGARDING THE FAMINE.

(From the *Bombay Gazette*, February 4th.)

The Viceroy's despatch recording the measures that have been taken to alleviate the effects of famine in Bengal is a model of clear and close reasoning; and its simple and impressive conciseness might be imitated with advantage in other Indian State papers. What the Government is attempting to do is, not to feed the whole population wherever distress exists, but to supply a certain proportion (estimated at one-tenth) of the population, which will probably be left wholly destitute, with the means of avoiding death by starvation. The distress "will be dealt with by relief works for the able-bodied, and by gratuitous relief for those who are unable to work, and for certain exceptional classes;" and, as the telegraph had already informed us, Lord Northbrook considers that an importation of 340,000 tons will more than suffice to meet the strain on the resources of the State. The first cost of these supplies "will amount to about three millions sterling;" and, when to this sum is added the cost of transport and of relief agencies, and the loss to the Government by necessary remissions of land revenue where the crops have failed, it becomes apparent that the Viceroy will have to provide for a very serious deficit when he brings forward his Budget next month. It would have been a relief to the public mind if Lord Northbrook had stated whether he intends to make good this deficit by a loan or by taxation. The Cash Balances may, however, be reduced without danger very far below the level at which they have stood of late years; so that the country may not suffer at all financially from the calamity which has befallen Bengal. The money expended on supplies and transport will absolutely benefit India; for none of the grain that is wanted will be brought from abroad; and already trade is beginning to feel the impulse of the energetic action of the Government in collecting the food it requires to have stored in Behar. It is a satisfaction to believe that the country will be able to provide for itself, and that the surplus of many provinces may be used to supply the deficiency of one.

Lord Northbrook has no anxiety now except on one point. He is afraid that the distribution of grain in districts remote from the railway, the grand trunk road, and the river, will be found the most serious part of the task which the Government has to accomplish. "We are satisfied," he says, "that the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways can carry ample supplies of grain to their principal stations. Every exertion is being made by the Lieutenant-Governor and the local officers to organize sufficient transport arrangements to carry the grain up the country, but the local difficulties which have to be encountered are very great." Our Special Correspondent's very interesting letter from Mouzufferpore, in Tirhoot, shows that this fear is not unfounded. Our Correspondent has had painful experience of the actual state of the roads in Tirhoot, and he has also had the advantages of learning the opinion of independent planters living in the famine-stricken districts; and, though he does full justice to the energy of Sir Richard Temple, he maintains that there has been culpable delay on the part of the Government, and that what is being done now ought to have been done in November

or December, when it was first known that the rice crop, on which the population of Northern Behar is entirely dependent, had totally failed. The base of the famine tract extends from Patna on the west down the Ganges to Monghyr and Bhaugulpore, and arrangements should have been completed long ago for conveying grain from these three principal stations to the most distant districts of Tirhoot and Monghyr. Yet it appears that, while Patna is choked with grain, no depot has been established at the station of Monghyr, and the roads thence are so bad that Sir R. Temple has determined to construct a tramway for part of the distance inland. But where are the materials of the tramway to come from, unless the Calcutta Municipality makes Sir Richard a present of the rails? Our Correspondent's letter is, of course, strongly tinged with local feeling; but, if he has been led into any exaggerations as to the state of the country, he will soon correct them from his own experience, and meanwhile his criticisms cannot but be of service to both the Government and the public. We are disposed to agree with him in the recommendation that the Government would be justified in prohibiting the exportation to Nepal of rice actually bought in Northern Behar; but it would be a horrible thing to stop through traffic in grain from other parts of India to Nepal—a country which is itself suffering from famine this year—by the only roads by which that mountain kingdom can hope to receive supplies.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

March 29, *Cawdor Castle*, British steamer, Cowie, 2,000, from London, via Shanghai March 23rd, General, to Adamson, Bell & Co.
March 30, *Acantha*, British steamer, Young, 1,985, from Shanghai and Ports, March 22nd, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
April 3, *Bance*, French transport, Lambel, from New Caledonia, February 17.
Feb. 3, *Westminster*, British ship, Grose, 1,484, from Cardiff, November 9th, Coal, to P & O Co.
April 3, *Yorkshire*, British steamer, Longlin, 2,232, from London, via Kobe, January 6th, General, to Gilman & Co.
April 3, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai and Ports, March 27th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
April 4, *St. George*, American barque, Knowles, 894, from Ladrone Islands, March 23rd, Whaling gear, to Captain.
April 4, *Colorado*, American steamer, Dearborn 3,830 from Hongkong, March 27th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

March 28, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
March 28, *Japan*, American steamer, Freeman, 4,200, for Hongkong, Mail and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
April 1, *Menzaleh*, French steamer, 1,008, Mourrut, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by M. M. Co.
April 1, *Elizabeth Nicholson*, British ship, 906, Webster, for Manila, in Ballast, despatched by Van Oordt & Co.
April 2, *Northern Light*, American barque, Smith, 885, from Bonin Islands, March 22nd, whaling gear, to Captain.
April 2, *Cawdor Castle*, British steamer, Cowie, 2,000, for Hiogo and Nagasaki, Ballast, despatched by Adamson, Bell & Co.
April 4, *Acantha*, British steamer, Young, 984, for Shanghai and Ports, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Golden Age*, for Shanghai:—Messrs. A. Inglis, F. H. Sanders, J. R. Bromley, V. Chartron, S. Sylvester, W. Brown, J. Jump, W. Pardun, G. E. Boomer, N. Murton, C. R. Simpson, C. Braas, Rev. Mr. Farnham, wife and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield, W. Ray, McLellan, G. Purcell, Rev. Mr. Sprague and wife, J. A. Spoor, J. N. Shillingford, Winslow, and Mr. McGregor.
Per American steamer *Japan*, for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Marks, Mr. Chapman, Lieuts. Turner and Franklin, U. S. N.
Per British steamer *Cawdor Castle*, from Shanghai:—Messrs. D. Marcus, and Dunn.
Per British steamer *Acantha*, from Shanghai:—Mrs. Stewart and 3 children, Rev. J. Baker, A. G. Schofield, C. R. Rohda, S. V. Brush, Geo. Oliver, W. Morris, H. J. Jaffray, W. Pardun, E. H. M. Gower, Habeshima, Hara, Ojushio; 2 Europeans, 2 Chinese, and 50 Japanese in the steerage.
Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong:—Messrs. Hyslop, and Kniffier.
Per British steamer *Yorkshire*, from London:—Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Blumby, Mrs. McGregor, Harries, Dr. Goetz.
Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, from Shanghai:—Miss Winn, Messrs. A. Center, Wadley, Jones, E. Fischer, C. Wiggins, R. Skey, G. H. Howell, A. E. Luce, Col. Chambers, Major Saltmarsh, R. P. Maynard, R. Lindsay, and 62 Japanese in the steerage.
For America:—Messrs. A. Fanshaw, J. C. Hawthorne, M. S. Fuller and 4 children, and C. L. Reinhardt in the steerage.
Per American steamer *Colorado*, from Hongkong:—Dr. W. M. King, U. S. N., J. C. Wilson, and Capt. S. B. Elliott.
Per British steamer *Acantha*, for Hiogo:—Messrs. C. Drake, P. A. Rave, M. Soulier, Troupe, R. D. Chata, Dr. Green, F. S. Jacob, W. Renton, Dr. Painter, A. von Knoblauch, Harries, H. Finke, H. Lu-wig, L. Colenso.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Acantha*, from Shanghai :—

Treasure \$482,500.

Per French steamer *Menzaleh*, for Hongkong :—

Silk..... 296 bales.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Cawdor Castle* reports strong head winds with heavy rain throughout the entire passage.

The British steamer *Yorkshire* reports fine weather throughout.

The British ship *Westminster* reports: while on the passage, in the vicinity of St. Pauls, sprung a leak, and has been making a steady amount of water ever since. The locality of the leak having been found out it is presumed that it can easily be stopped after the cargo is discharged.

The American steamer *Colorado* reports: left Hongkong, March 27th, at 3 p.m.; communicated with the Company's steamer *Japan*, on the 1st April, at 9.30 a.m.: had pleasant weather throughout. Arrived at Yokohama, April 4th, at 3.45 p.m. Freight for Yokohama 554 tons; Hiogo and Nagasaki 161 tons.

SHIPPING AT THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

The following are the latest arrivals and departures at Kōbē.

KOBE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

April 1st.

ARRIVALS.—March 27, *Flying Spur*, Brit. barq., from Yokohama; March 27, *Acantha*, Brit. str. from Shanghai; March 30, *Golden Age*, P. M. S. S. from Yokohama; March 30, *Yorkshire*, Brit. str., from Shanghai; March 31, *Costa Rica*, P. M. S. S. from Nagasaki.

DEPARTURE.—March 28, *Acantha* British str. for Yokohama; March 31, *Golden Age*, P. M. S. S. for Nagasaki.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—March 16, *Dorothy*, Brit. ship, from Yokohama; Feb. 24, *Fiery Cross*, Brit. ship, from Yokohama; March 27, *Flying Spur*, Brit. barq., from Yokohama; Nov. 24, *Hawaii*, Brit. brig, put back; March 10, *Schiller*, Ger. barq., from Yokohama; Feb. 15, *Walton*, Brit. barq., from Yokohama; March 30, *Yorkshire*, Brit. str. from Shanghai.

MEN-OF-WAR.—*Ringdove*, H. B. M.'s gunboat, from Nagasaki.

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Yokohama, April 4, 1874.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.																	
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.		Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs.				
					Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Mar.	28	29.77	61.0	49.5	47.5	45.6	.306	.865	N. W.	.45	10	61.0	47.0	54.0	.65	5
Sunday ...	"	29	29.75	58.0	42.0	40.0	37.5	.225	.846	N.	.84	9	48.0	40.0	44.0	.43	4
Monday ...	"	30	29.76	54.5	43.5	41.0	38.0	.229	.810	N. W.	.16	9	44.5	37.0	40.7	.43	6
Tuesday ...	"	31	29.99	54.0	45.0	42.0	42.0	.263	.880	N. N. E.	.16	8	50.0	31.0	40.5	.00	3
Wednesday ...	April	1	29.91	55.5	45.0	40.0	33.4	.191	.637	N.	1.60	2	53.0	31.5	42.2	.00	3
Thursday...	"	2	29.83	53.0	55.0	51.0	47.5	.328	.758	S. S. E.	.16	9	58.0	32.0	45.0	.00	2
Friday ...	"	3	29.85	52.0	49.5	42.0	32.2	.182	.527	N.	.55	9	58.0	36.0	47.0	.00	2
Mean ...			29.85	55.4	44.7	43.3	39.4	.246	.764		.56	8	53.2	36.3	44.7	.21	3

From observations at 9 A.M. daily, on the Bluff (100 feet above sea level), the mean reading of the barometer last month was 29.97 in.; the highest reading was 30.35 in. on the 23rd; and the lowest 29.56 in. on the 17th.

The mean temperature of the air was 43.6 degrees.

The highest day temperature in the shade was 67.5 deg. on the 6th, and the lowest night temperature was 29.0 deg. on the 18th. The extreme range therefore was 38.5 deg.

The difference between the mean dew point and the air temperature was 6.8 degrees.

The mean degree of humidity of the air was .745; complete saturation being represented by 1.

The general direction of the wind during the month was north-westerly.

Rain and snow fell during the month to the amount of 8.44 in., (the snow having been measured as melted in the rain gauge.)

There were 13 days on which no rain fell; the maximum fall in one day was 1.75 inches registered on the morning of the 17th.

CAMP, Yokohama, April, 3rd, 1874.

J. H. SANDWITH,—Lieut.,
R. M.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 4TH, 1874.

No mail from Europe has been received during the present week. The M. M. steamer *Mensaleh* sailed for Hongkong on the 1st instant.

The Canal steamers *Cawdor Castle* and *Yorkshire* arrived from London via Shanghai this week,

The M. M. str. *Mensaleh* took hence 296 bales silk for Europe.

Shirtings and Cotton Fabrics.—In view of the heavy shipments telegraphed from home, and the actual accessions to stocks, rates remain at quotations at which they are fairly steady. The week's sales are 9,000 pieces of all weights. In other descriptions of cotton goods there is but a slender demand, and the business reported is unimportant.

Cotton Yarns.—The sales effected during the past week amount to 1,322 bales, and the market closes with firmer tendency at undernoted quotations. The demand has been chiefly for Nos. 2 and 3, No. 1 yarn being in small request.

Woollen Fabrics.—We have to report a week of extreme tranquillity in this market. The demand for all descriptions of woollen material has been weak, and the transactions reported are without significance. We make no alteration in our quotations.

Iron and Metals.—This market is reported as unchanged with a dull trade. Quotations remain nominally as previously quoted.

Sugar.—The business of the past week has been confined to a few small sales of *white* at our quotations,

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.		WOOLLENS.—Continued.	
Grey Shirtings:—		Sateens (Cotton) ..	00.15 to 00.17
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.14 to \$2.18	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. ... "	6.50 to 8.60
8 " " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.52½ to 2.60	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. ... "	6.00 to 7.25
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.50 to 2.57½	Mousselines delaine, (plain) 30 to 31 in. pryd.	0.15 to 0.20
9 lbs. " " " " 44 in. "	2.87½ to 2.96	ditto (printed) ... "	0.26 to 0.35
White Shirtings:—		Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	neglected.
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.45 to 2.60	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	
64 to 72 " ditto... " " "	2.75 to 2.90	Blankets ... limited enquiry per lb.	0.36 to 0.40
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " "	1.50 to 1.60		
7 " " " " " " "	1.75 to 1.85		
Drills, English—15 lbs. ... " "	3.25 to 3.40		
Handkerchiefs Assorted ... per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) ... per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) ... " "			
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.50 to 1.75		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. ... per lb.	0.85 to 0.98		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. nominal	8.00 to 9.00		
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. ... per pce.	0.90 to 1.00		
Taffetaelass single weft 12 yds 43 in. "	2.40 to 2.70		
ditto (double weft) " " "	2.70 to 2.95		
Cotton Yarns.		Metals and Sundries.	
No. 16 to 24 ... per picul.	38.50 to 40.00	Iron flat and round ... per pol	4.00 to 5.00
" 28 to 32 ... " "	38.50 to 40.00	" nail rod ... " "	4.40 to 5.50
" 38 to 42 ... small stock nom. "	42.00 to 46.00	" hoop ... nominal. "	5.00 to 5.10
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.		" sheet... " " "	
Camlets 38 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. Assd. per pce	17.50 to 18.50	" wire ... " " "	10.00 to 12.00
ditto Black... " " "	17.00	" pig ... " " "	
ditto Scarlet ... " " "	19.00 to 20.00	Lead ... " " "	Nominal.
Lastings 30 yds. 31. " "	14.00 to 16.00	Tin Plates... per box.	8.70
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto ... "	5.00 to 5.50	SUGAR.—Formosa in Bag ... per picul.	4.00 to 4.15
Orleans 30 yds. 32 in. (plain) ditto "	4.50 to 5.00	in Basket ... nom.... "	3.70 to 3.90
Italian Cloth 30 yards 31 inches per yd.	00.38 to 00.38	China No. 1 Ping fah "	8.50 to 8.60
		do. No. 2 Ching-pak "	7.90 to 8.30
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak "	7.50 to 7.75
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah "	6.80 to 7.25
		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw "	6.10 to 6.75
		do. No. 6 E-pak "	5.40 to 5.70
		Swatow... " " "	3.60 to 3.80
		Daitoong ... " " "	3.80 to 3.90
		Sugar Candy... " " "	10.00 to 11.25
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) ... "	15.00 to 15.25
		Rice ... " " "	2.50

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

Silk.—Since the 25th ultimo arrivals are 200 bales, and purchases 411 piculs, one-fourth of which has already been rejected after inspection.

The demand has subsided, and prices close weak at previous quotations.

Tea.—Our business in this staple for the past week has been small and unimportant, settlements about reaching 1,000 piculs, the whole of which only represent very low grades.

Arrivals are almost nominal, and until we can report the advent of "New Crop" musters we shall have little of interest for the balance of this season.

So far the weather has been seasonable and favourable for Tea plants, and samples of first pickings are looked for by the 1st and 2nd proximo. The Yokohama dealers apprehend that prices will open high, but that evil will soon rectify itself.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 4½d.	LAI D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.55 @ 6 mos.
Silk:—		per picul		
HANKS.	Maßbashi and Shinshiu	Extra none. ...	nominal.	
		Best ...	"	
		Good ...	\$620.00 to \$640.00	24s. 2d. to 24s. 11d.
		Medium ...	\$580.00 to \$610.00	22s. 9d. to 23s. 10d.
		Inferior ...	\$500.00 to \$560.00	19s. 10d. to 22s. 0d.
Oshiu	Extra ...	...	nominal.	
"	Best ...	...	\$620.00 to \$650.00	24s. 2d. to 25s. 3d.
"	Good ...	...	\$530.00 to \$580.00	20s. 11d. to 22s. 9d.
"	Medium ...	...	\$530.00 to \$580.00	20s. 11d. to 22s. 9d.
"	Inferior ...	...	...	...
HAMATSKI	...	...	\$420.00 to \$460.00	16s. 11d. to 18s. 4d.
SODAI	Medium ...	...	\$450.00 to \$490.00	18s. 0d. to 19s. 6d.
Tea:—				
	Common ...	...	\$18.00 to 24.00	
	Good Common ...	...	26 00 to 30.00	
	Medium ...	...	31.00 to 34.00	
	Good Medium ...	...	36.00 to 38.00	
	Fine ...	...	41.00 to 44.00	
	Finest ...	...	45.00 to 50.00	
	Choice ...	...	nominal.	
	Choiceest ...	...	"
Sundries:—				
	Mushrooms ...	...	\$36.00 to 43.00	
	Isinglass ...	...	\$30.00 to 35.00	
	Sharks' Fins ...	...	\$17.00 to 40.00	
	White Wax ...	...	\$13.00 to 15.00	
	Bees Do. ...	...	\$40.00 to 50.00	
	Cuttle fish ...	...	\$10.75 to 11.50	
	Dried Shrimps ...	...	None.	
	Seaweed, ...	...	\$ 1.00 to 3 20	
	Gallnut ...	...	None.	
	Tobacco ...	...	\$ 6 50 to 12.00	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange.—The amount of private paper offering is necessarily small at this season of the year, and this, coupled with advices from China, has had the effect of weakening rates here; the holidays have also somewhat interfered with business.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' Sight....	4s. 3½d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand Par.	
" " Bank Bills on demand ...	4s. 2½d.	" " Private Bills 10 ds. sight ¼ per cent discount.	
" " Credits.....	4s. 4½d.	" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 103	
" Paris, Bank Bills.....	5.48	" 30 days' sight Private....	105
" " Private	5.52½	" New York Bank Bills on demand... 103	
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand..... 72½		" 30d. s. Private.....	105
" Private Bills 10 days sight 72½		Gold Yen.....	415
		Kinsats	414

MISCELLANEOUS.

MESSRS. BOURNE & CO.

WILL SELL BY

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms, No. 70,

MAIN STREET,

(Unless Previously Disposed of by Private Contract.)

IN MAY NEXT.

ALL that very VALUABLE and DESIRABLE PROPERTY, known as 24A., Water Street, containing 513 Tsuboes as per Japanese Title and with the Buildings thereon consisting of a TWO STORIED DWELLING HOUSE with OUTHOUSES and STABLES.

Also,

The OFFICE and STONE GODOWN, both of which are TWO STORIED, the size of the latter is 90 feet by 40 feet or equal to 100 Tsuboes. All the Buildings have been recently examined and found in thorough repair and sound condition.

The Ground Rent is paid up to 31st January, 1874.

The Property can be viewed and full particulars obtained by applying on the Premises or to the

AUCTIONEERS.

Yokohama, March 10, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co.

Liverpool, January 1, 1874.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER having become a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co., of Liverpool his interest in the Firm of JAMES C. FRASER & Co., is now represented by Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co.

(Signed) { JAMES C. FRASER.
 { JAMES P. MOLLISON.

Yokohama, January 1, 1874.

WE have this day admitted **MR. EVAN J. FRASER** to be a Partner in our Firm.

JAMES C. FRASER & Co.

Yokohama, January 1, 1874. F. 28.—dlw-w2m.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date **MR. FERDINAND ANGUS THIEL** is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration.

HOWARD CHURCH & Co.

Yokohama, March 16, 1874. d. 1m. & w. 4ins.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of **MR. COLGATE BAKER** and **MR. HOFFMAN ATKINSON** in our firm ceased on 31st December, 1873.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, January 31, 1874. d. & w. F. 14. tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE FLETCHER & Co.,

BETTS STREET, ST. GEORGE'S EAST, LONDON,

AND

MASSON WORKS, DERBY.

Established over Thirty years as

MAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MACHINERY FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND REFINERIES,

and well known all over the world.

Also the ORIGINAL PATENTEES of the MULTITUBULAR BOILERS FOR THE COPPER WALL.

Multitubular and other Steam Boilers.

Condensing and High Pressure

Steam Engines.

Donkey Engines.

Distillery Engines.

Air-pump Engines.

Wrought Iron Waterwheels.

Horizontal and Vertical Sugar

Mills of every description, with

suitable gearing.

Cane-juice Pumps.

Tubular and other steam Clari-

fiers.

Sugar Pans, Coolers, &c.

Granulating Pans of every de-

scription.

Also small Plants (clarifiers and Sugar Boilers extra) to make 2½ tons per day of 12 hours, for £770.

Yokohama, March 21, 1874.

tf.



TRADE

MARK.

ELLWOOD'S**HATS AND HELMETS.**

Yokohama, March 28, 1874. 12ms.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,

LANE STREET, COLOMNDON,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, and other PREPARATIONS. OIL PRESSERS, DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, DEALERS in Patent Medicines, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and Appliances, Glass Ware, Confectionery, Medical Books, and Shop Fittings, and every description of Druggists' Sundries, Paints, Colours, Dyes, &c., &c.

Upon application, Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. will forward their Price Current, containing more than Twenty Thousand prices.

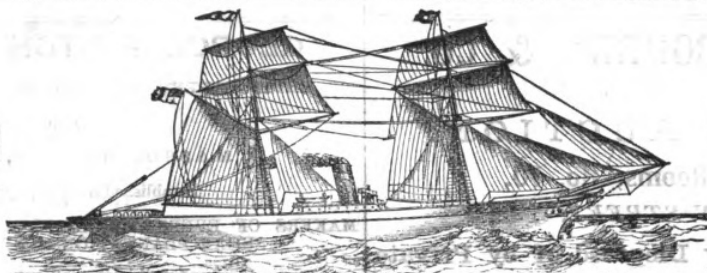
Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. are thoroughly conversant with the Japan Markets, and are prepared to receive commission orders for any articles of British Manufacture, and having made this an important branch of their business, they are enabled to select the cheapest and best goods, securing the extremest discounts; they likewise receive consignments of produce.

Yokohama, June 21, 1873.

59ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**IRON
STEAM
AND**



**SAIL-
ING
SHIPS.**

COLE BROTHERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES**

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.

JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.

ORANGE MARMALADE, TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS

PONCONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS AND HERRINGS.

KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.

FRESH AND FIDON HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED MEATS IN TINS.

EAS, CARROTS, BEANS AND OTHER VEGETABLES

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

YORKSHIRE GAME-PATES.

YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

*Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may
always be had from every Storekeeper.*

CAUTION.

*Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to
prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any
attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
Every Cork is branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name.*

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN.

SCHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals were award-
ed to CROSSE & BLACKWELL, for the marked superiority
of their productions.

Yokohama, May 27, 1873.

12ms.



LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment
having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire
Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby in-
formed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper,
and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious
Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the
names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice
that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney
to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of
such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

**ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, AND SEE NAME ON
WRAPPER, BOTTLE, AND STOPPER,**

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Crosse
and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen
universally.

Yokohama, March 7, 1874.

33ins.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that

**Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal
merchants in England and France,**

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer, not only to identify
the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of
the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the
capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament,
but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from
injury, and insuring its genuineness.

**Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and;
Bordeaux, France.**

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.